动脉粥样硬化 ApoE-/-小鼠模型 尿液蛋白质组变化探究

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摘要

心血管疾病是当今世界第一大致死因素,动脉粥样硬化是其重要病理基础,其早期诊断具有重要意义。尿液更利于积累和反应机体生理状态的变化且不受到稳态机制的调节,是疾病早期生物标志物的良好来源。本文通过高脂饮食诱导 ApoE-/-小鼠 5 个月构建动脉粥样硬化动物模型,选取七个时间点收集实验组及正常饮食对照组 c57BL/6 小鼠尿液样品,使用蛋白质组学分析方法,进行自身对照和组间对照。自身对照结果表明高脂饮食 1 周前后尿液蛋白质组差异显著,同时多种差异蛋白被报道过与动脉粥样硬化相关或可作为其生物标志物。组间对照结果表明差异蛋白 GO 分析得出的生物学过程能够对应疾病发生发展的进程。两种对照方式得到的差异性化学修饰也多被报道与该疾病进程相关。实验证明了尿液蛋白质组学有敏锐监测机体变化的潜力,为寻找动脉粥样硬化早期生物标志物提供了可能。

关键词: 动脉粥样硬化; 尿液蛋白质组; 蛋白质化学修饰; 早期生物标志物

Urine proteome changes in ApoE-/- mouse model of

atherosclerosis

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Abstract:

Cardiovascular disease is the leading cause of death in the world today. Atherosclerosis is an important pathological basis of cardiovascular disease, and its early diagnosis is of great significance. Urine is more conducive in the accumulation and response of changes in body physiological state and is not regulated by homeostasis mechanism, so it is a good source of biomarkers in the early stage of disease. In this study, ApoE-/- mice induced by high fat diet for 5 months were used to construct an animal model of atherosclerosis. Urine samples of experimental group and control group which are c57BL /6 mice with normal diet were collected at seven time points. Proteomic analysis method was used for self-control and intergroup control. Self control results showed significant difference in urine proteome before and after 1 week high-fat diet, and several differential proteins have been reported to be associated with atherosclerosis or can be used as biomarkers. The results of inter-group control indicated that

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the biological process enriched by the GO analysis of the differential protein could correspond to the development of the disease. Differences in chemical modifications of the two comparisons have also been reported to be associated with the disease progression. This study demonstrates that urine proteomics has the potential to monitor the changes in the body sensitively and provides the possibility to search for early biomarkers of atherosclerosis.

Keywords: Atherosclerosis; Urine proteome; Chemical modification of protein; Early biomarker

1 引言

动脉粥样硬化(AS)是心血管疾病的主要病理基础(CVD)^[1],心血管疾病是当今世界第一大致死因素^[2]。2015 年有 1700 多万人死于心血管疾病,占全球所有死亡人数的 31%^[3]。动脉粥样硬化的影响在晚期会更为显著并诱发心肌梗塞和中风等一系列致命后果,因此,在其早期阶段进行诊断有着重要的意义。

尿液是早期生物标志物的理想来源,由于生物标志物是与稳态机制调节下的生物学过程相关的可测量的变化,而尿液可以积累这些早期变化^[4]。这一结论已被许多相关研究所证实。例如,在通过向大鼠脑部注射肿瘤细胞构建的胶质母细胞瘤动物模型中,在磁共振成像反映出肿瘤所带来的的变化之前,尿液蛋白质组就已经发生了变化^[5]。同样有研究证实即便在大鼠皮下接种约 10 个细胞,尿液蛋白质组也能够发生显著变化^[6]。此外,尿液也更易获取且无创。

使用动物模型可以避免遗传、环境等因素对尿液蛋白质组的影响,更便于判断动脉粥样硬化的早期阶段从而寻找其生物标志物。载脂蛋白 E (ApoE)通过运输血液中的脂肪(脂类),在维持血清中胆固醇和甘油三酯的正常水平方面起着重要作用。ApoE 功能缺失的小鼠会出现高胆固醇血症,极低密度脂蛋白(VLDL)升高,高密度脂蛋白(HDL)降低,表现为自发形成斑块,且高脂饮食可大大加速斑块/病变的形成。所以载脂蛋白 E 敲除(ApoE-/-)的小鼠是动脉粥样硬化的良好生物模型。

本实验通过 ApoE-/-小鼠高脂饮食 5 个月构建动脉粥样硬化模型,并分别于实验进程的第 0 周、第 1 周、第 1 月、第 2 月、第 3 月、第 4 月、第 5 月 (W0/W1/M1/M2/M3/M4/M5) 收集尿液并进行质谱分析,进行自身对照及与正常饮食 c57BL/6 小鼠进行对照,探究疾病进展过程中尿液蛋白质组及其化学修饰的变化,为寻找生物标志物提供借鉴。

2 材料与方法

2.1 实验动物及模型构建

6 只 4 周龄雄性 ApoE-/-小鼠购自北京大学医学部实验动物科学部,饲喂高脂饮食(21%脂肪和 0.15%胆固醇,北京科澳协力饲料有限公司)5 个月,期间给予 12 小时正常光暗循环、温度为(22°C±1°C)、湿度为(65%-70%)的标准条件。所有实验操作符合动物伦理审查标准。动物许可证为 SCXK(北京)2016-0010。所有实验均经北京协和医学院基础医学研究所机构动物护理使用与福利委员会批准(动物福利保障编号:ACUC-A02-2014-007)。

2.2 组织病理学

将实验组的 6 只 6 月龄 ApoE-/-小鼠与购入的 4 只 6 月龄正常饮食 c57BL/6 小鼠(购自北京维通利华实验动物中心)一并处死后,取主动脉进油红 0 整体染色 [10],即先将主动脉在 4%多聚甲醛固定后异丙醇脱水,纵向切开后油红 0 染液 (biotopped) 染色 20 分钟,异丙醇漂洗三次后固定。使用数码相机(canon,Japan)拍摄主动脉图像并用 imageJ 软件 (1.52a,NIH,USA) 进行分析。

2.3 尿液收集及样品处理

(1) 尿液蛋白的提取和酶切

为鉴别高脂饮食短期内对动物的影响,收集了实验过程中 W0 和 W1 的实验组小鼠尿液样品,为监测整个病程中的尿液蛋白质组变化,收集实验M1/M2/M3/M4/M5 的实验组小鼠尿液样品。分别收集 4 只年龄对应的正常饮食c57BL/6小鼠(均购自北京维通利华实验动物中心)的尿液作为对照组(非同一批)。每只小鼠在代谢笼过夜收集尿液 10 小时,期间不提供食物和饮水。收集后的尿液样品立即置于-80℃条件下保存。实验流程见图 1。

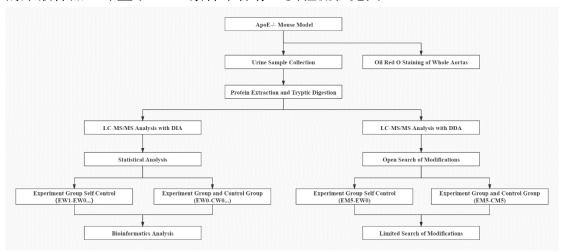


图 1 实验流程

Fig. 1 Experimental flow graph

尿液收集后用 12000g 离心 40 分钟,取上清用 3 倍体积的乙醇沉淀过夜,然后 12000g 离心 30 分钟。将蛋白沉淀重悬于裂解液 $(8mo1/L \ R素, 2 \ mo1/L \ Rk, 25mmo1/L \ Ck, 20mmo1/L \ Ck, 20mmo1$

(2) 高 pH 反相色谱预分离

酶切后的样品用 0.1%甲酸水重溶,并稀释到 0.5μg/uL,取每个样品制备

混合多肽样,使用高 pH 反相肽段分离试剂盒(Thermo Fisher Scientific)进行分离。将混合多肽样品加于色谱柱上,用乙腈浓度梯度递增的溶液进行洗脱,通过离心收集十份流出液,使用真空干燥仪抽干后用 0.1%甲酸水复溶。本次研究使用 iRT 合成多肽 (Biognosis 公司),以 10:1 的体积比例加入到十个组分和每个样品中。

(3) 高效液相串联质谱数据采集

使用 EASY-nLC 1200 色谱系统 (Thermo Fisher Scientific)和 Orbitrap Fusion Lumos Tribrid 质谱仪 (Thermo Fisher Scientific)进行质谱采集和分析。将肽段样品加载到预柱(75 μ m×2 cm, C18, 2μ m, Thermo Fisher)和反相分析柱(50 μ m×15 cm, C18, 2μ m, Thermo Fisher),以 400nL/min 流速进行洗脱,洗脱时间为 120 分钟,洗脱用梯度为 4%-35%的流动相(80%乙腈+0.1%甲酸+20%水)。参数设置如下:喷雾电压 2.4kV,一级全扫描范围为 350-1550m/z,分辨率 60000;二级扫描范围为 200-2000m/z,分辨率 30000,循环时间 3s,最高速度模式, 30% HCD 碰撞能量。分别对反相色谱柱分离得到的 10个组分和酶解得到的所有样品采取 DDA 模式采集质谱数据。

(4) 质谱数据分析

把上述 10 个组分的 DDA 采集结果导入 Proteome Discoverer 软件(版本2.1)搜库,参数:小鼠数据库(2019年发布,含17038条序列)附加 iRT 多肽序列,胰酶酶切,最多允许两个漏切位点,母离子质量容差 10ppm,碎片离子质量容差 0.02Da,甲硫氨酸氧化为可变修饰,固定化修饰为半胱氨酸的氨酰甲基化修饰,蛋白 FDR 设置为 1%。PD 搜库结果用于建立 DIA 采集方法,根据 m/z分布密度计算窗口宽度和数量。将单个多肽样品进行 DIA 模式采集质谱数据。

使用 Spectronaut X 软件对质谱数据进行处理和分析^[12]。根据 DDA 搜库结果 pdResult 文件与 10 个 DDA raw 文件建立谱图库,导入每个样品 DIA 采集的 raw 文件进行搜库。高度可信蛋白标准为肽段 q value<0.01,采用二级 肽段所有碎片离子峰面积进行蛋白定量。

(5) 蛋白质化学修饰数据库检索

使用 pFind Studio 软件(3.1.6 版,中国科学院计算技术研究所)对酶解样品的 DDA 采集结果进行无标记的定量分析^[13]。目标检索数据库来自 Uniprot 下载的 Mus musculus 数据库(更新至 2020 年 9 月),检索时,仪器类型为 HCD-FTMS,酶全特异性,为胰蛋白酶,最多有 2 个漏切位点。选择"开放式搜索(opensearch)"。筛选条件为在肽水平上的 FDR 小于 1%。数据同时使用正向和反向数据库检索策略来分析数据。初步筛选后,采用限制性搜索的方式加以验证。

(6) 统计学分析

对质谱鉴定结果进行缺失值填充(KNN 方法)¹⁴和 CV 值筛选(CV<0.3)¹⁵,每两组数据之间的比较采用独立样本 t 检验。实验组各时间点自身对照、实验组和对照组相同时间点的样品对照筛选差异蛋白,筛选标准为:两组之间变化倍数 $FC \ge 1.5$ 或 $FC \le 0.67$, P < 0.05。同时每两组进行对比的样品都进行了随机组合,按照与正常筛选相同的条件计算所有排列组合的平均差异蛋白数目(见附表1),确保了差异蛋白是由组间差异产生而非随机产生。

计算不同类型的化学修饰位点占全部修饰位点的比例,每两组数据之间的比较采用独立样本 t 检验,筛选标准为:两组之间变化倍数 $FC \ge 1.5$ 或 $FC \le 0.67$, P < 0.05。

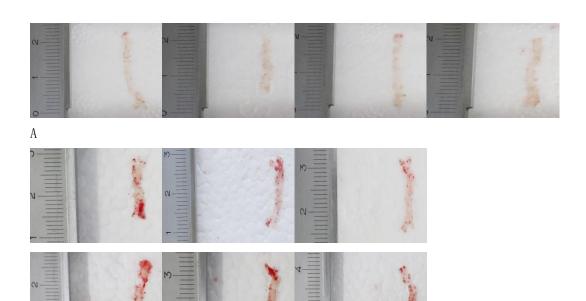
(7) 差异蛋白功能注释

将筛选到的差异蛋白用 DAVID 数据库(https://david.ncifcrf.gov/)^[16]和 IPA 软件(Ingenuity Systems, Mountain View, CA, USA)进行功能富集分析。均采用 P < 0.05 的显著性阈值。

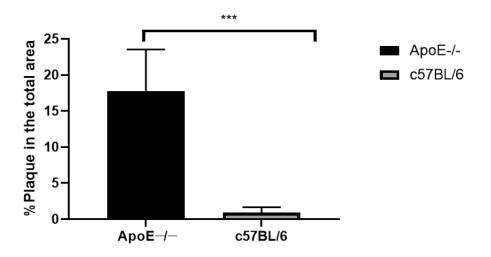
3 实验结果和讨论

3.1 组织病理学

为评估动脉粥样硬化模型构建效果,比较经过 5 个月高脂饮食饲喂后的 6 月龄 ApoE-/-小鼠与正常饮食的 6 月龄小鼠的主动脉整体油红 0 染色面积占比,实验组平均着色区域面积占比为 $17.78\pm2.14\%$ (n=6),对照组平均比例为 $0.88\pm0.34\%$ (n=4),p=0.0004 (见图 2)。



В



С

图 2 主动脉整体油红 0 染色结果及定量分析。

A 对照组油红 0 染色结果; B 实验组油红 0 染色结果; C 着色区域占比对比。

Fig. 2 Results and quantitative analysis of oil red 0 staining of whole aorta.

A Results of oil red O staining in control group; B Results of oil red O staining in experimental group; C The comparison of staining area ratio.

3.2 差异蛋白筛选及功能注释

实验组和对照组共有来自七个时间点(W0/W1/M1/M2/M3/M4/M5)的 69 个样品用于非标记 LC-MS/MS 定量(实验组 W0 的一个样品遗失)。共有 592 种蛋白至少鉴定到 2 个独特肽段且 FDR<1%,平均每个样品鉴定到 360 种尿蛋白。

(1) 实验组自身对照筛选结果及功能注释

① 高脂饮食短期的影响

为鉴别高脂饮食带来的影响,在 ApoE-/-小鼠进行高脂饮食一周后,将 W0 和 W1 收集到的尿液样品进行比较分析,共有 27 种蛋白质发生显著变化(见表 1)。

共有 12 种蛋白质在 W1 显著上调。包括主要尿蛋白 1、主要尿蛋白 5、主要尿蛋白 17、主要尿蛋白 18 和主要尿蛋白 20,主要尿蛋白 (MUPs) 是脂钙蛋白家族的成员,它可以隔离和运输血液和其他亲水体液中的各种亲脂分子[17]。半乳糖凝集素 3 结合蛋白同样在 W1 上调,有文献报道半乳糖凝集素 3 浓度的局部升高可能会增强单核细胞和巨噬细胞募集到动脉壁[18],加剧动脉粥样硬化病变的促炎状态[19]。有文献表明妊娠区蛋白可以结合组织型纤溶酶原激活剂并通过低密度脂蛋白受体相关蛋白促进其清除[20]。内皮蛋白 C 也被文献报道称在血栓形成过程中扮演重要角色[21]。谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶的上升已经在动物试验中被证实对氧化压力和动脉粥样硬化具有保护作用[22]。组织蛋白酶 L 则被报道在人动脉粥样硬化中,与细胞凋亡和斑块失稳显著相关[23]。细胞间粘附分子 1 则被报道称与动脉粥样硬化的早期发展有重要影响[24],在高脂饮食喂养的大鼠血管内皮细胞中含量也增加

[25]。此外,分泌球蛋白家族 2B 成员 20 也发生了上调。

15 种蛋白质在 W1 显著下调。中性粒细胞在动脉粥样硬化中发挥作用,而其通过主要组织相容性复合体 I 呈递抗原 [26]。桥粒胶蛋白 1 和 2 在氧化低密度脂蛋白的影响下,在人脐静脉内皮细胞中含量减少 [27],并有文献称这桥粒胶蛋白 2 及其介导的细胞黏附可以被半乳糖凝集素 3 调节 [28]。神经节苷脂 GM2 激活蛋白也被报道称可以结合、溶解和运输广谱的脂质分子,可能作为一种普通的细胞内和细胞间的脂质运输蛋白 [29]。慢性肾病患者较低的血清胰淀粉酶水平可能是营养不良 -炎症-动脉粥样硬化综合征的组成部分 [30]。有文献报道称,在组织蛋白酶 E 基因敲除的小鼠中,白色脂肪组织和棕色脂肪组织发育不良 [31]。在人动脉粥样硬化中,组织蛋白酶 L 与细胞凋亡和斑块失稳显著相关 [23]。血管紧张素原在脂肪细胞代谢和炎症发展中发挥关键作用 [32]。定期监测维生素 B12 状态可能有助于预防动脉粥样硬化相关疾病,而反钴胺素 2 可以运载维生素 B12 状态可能有助于预防动脉粥样硬化相关疾病,而反钴胺素 2 可以运载维生素 B12 [33]。 I 型胶原蛋白是动脉粥样硬化的早期生物标志物 [34]。再生胰岛衍生的蛋白质 3 β 作为一种炎症标记物,对巨噬细胞的招募和组织修复有重要意义 [35]。气味结合蛋白同样是一种载脂蛋白 [36]。此外,类酪氨酸蛋白 10、分泌球蛋白家族 2B 成员 2、巢蛋白 2、Costars 家族蛋白 ABRACL 也发生了下调。

对这 27 种蛋白质用 DAVID 进行 GO 分析,所获得的生物学过程绝大多数都与脂质代谢和糖代谢相关(见图 3)。同时对照组 W1 和 WO 的差异蛋白(见附表 2)并未富集到任何显著变化生物学过程,表明小鼠的生理状态在 W1 并未发生巨大改变,表明即使一周的高脂饮食也会给动物尿蛋白质组带来巨大变化,这也进一步证明了尿液蛋白质组具有灵敏反映机体变化的能力。

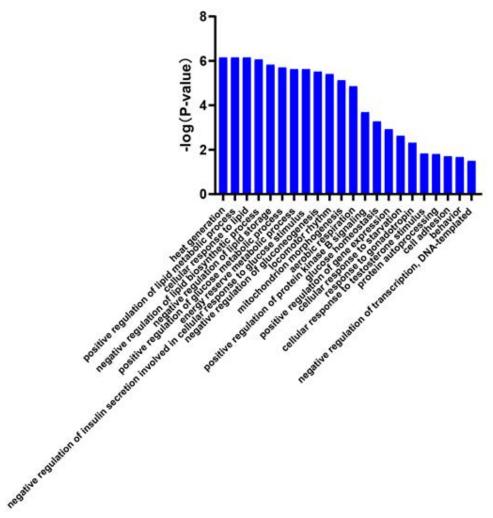


图 3 实验组 W1 与 W0 样品差异蛋白所富集的生物学过程 (p<0.05)。

Fig. 3 Biological processes enriched by differential proteins between week 1 and week 0 samples of experimental group (p<0.05).

② 疾病进程中自身对照尿液蛋白质组学的改变

与实验组 W0 相比,实验组在 M1/M2/M3/M4/M5 时间点分别有 51/69/86/65/88 个蛋白显著变化。韦恩图(图 4)显示共有 17 种蛋白质在五个时间点都显著变化,DIA 定量结果显示这 17 种蛋白质在五个时间点变化趋势都相同。另有 18 种蛋白质在后四个时间点都显著变化且在每个时间点变化趋势相同(见表 2)。这其中有 26 种蛋白质及其家族成员曾被其他研究报道与脂质代谢和动脉粥样硬化进展有关。

除主要尿蛋白外,小鼠三叶因子 2 的敲除能保护其在高脂饮食条件下免于肥胖^[37]。血管紧张素原在脂肪细胞代谢和炎症发展中发挥关键作用^[32]。 α 1-抗胰蛋白酶已经被报道是动脉粥样硬化的生物标志物^[34]。有报道称,CCN4 通过与 α 5 β 1 整合素相互作用,促进血管平滑肌细胞的迁移和增殖^[38],其在在动脉粥样硬化的发生发展中起着至关重要的作用。定期监测维生素 B12 状态可能有助于预防动脉粥样硬化相关疾病,而反钴胺素 2 可以运载维生素 B12^[33]。再生胰岛衍生的蛋白质 3 β 作为一种炎症标记物,对巨噬细胞的招募和组织修复有重要意义^[35]。 α - 2-HS-糖蛋白水平与动脉粥样硬化替代参数正相关,如内膜-中膜厚度 (IMT) 和动脉硬化等^[39]。文献表明凝溶胶蛋白通过与细丝末端的结合来稳定肌动蛋白细丝,

从而阻止单体交换,其下调表明人类冠状动脉粥样硬化介质内血管平滑肌细胞的细胞骨架被解除调控^[40]。文献报道称 SCUBE2 可能通过 III 信号转导在动脉粥样硬化斑块进展中发挥重要作用^[41]。I 型胶原蛋白是动脉粥样硬化的早期生物标志物^[34]。淋巴细胞抗原 6C2、Costars 家族蛋白 ABRACL 和巢蛋白 2 没有直接文献报道与动脉粥样硬化相关。

Ig κ 链 V-III 区 PC 7043、Ig κ 链 V-II 区 26-10 和免疫球蛋白 κ 都参与获得性免疫反应。结合珠蛋白多态性与包括动脉粥样硬化在内的许多炎症疾病的流行和临床演变有关^[42]。MHCII 抗原呈递在动脉粥样硬化中具有重要的保护功能 。白介素-18 在动脉粥样硬化中发挥关键作用,也在在食欲控制和肥胖的发展中发挥了作用 ^[44]。有文献称,与健康对照组相比,冠心病患者外周血白细胞中 LAMP-2 基因表达及蛋白水平明显升高 ^[45]。T-钙黏着蛋白对新内膜和动脉粥样硬化斑块病变中脂联素的积累至关重要 ^[46]。肾脏雄激素调节蛋白也被报道在高脂饮食的 ApoE-/-小鼠尿液中出现 ^[34]。纤维连接蛋白是动脉粥样硬化过程中结缔组织形成的指示物 ^[47]。外周动脉闭塞病 (PAOD) 是全身性动脉粥样硬化的主要表现之一,甲状腺素运载蛋白和补体因子 B 是监测血浆 PAOD 疾病的潜在标记物 ^[48]。转铁蛋白在动脉粥样硬化中发挥重要作用 ^[49]。而丝氨酸蛋白酶抑制剂 A3 在血管中的差异表达与人类动脉粥样硬化明显相关 ^[50]。催乳素在血管平滑肌细胞增生中发挥作用,而血管平滑肌细胞增生是高血压、动脉粥样硬化等心血管疾病的发病特征 ^[51]。尚无研究表明泛酰巯基乙胺酶、二-N-乙酰壳聚糖酶和蛋白质 LEG1 同源物与动脉粥样硬化有直接关系。

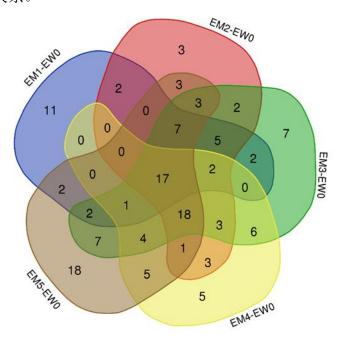


图 4 实验组各时间点样品(M1/M2/M3/M4/M5)与W0对照差异蛋白韦恩图。

Fig. 4 Venn diagram of differential proteins between other time points (M1/M2/M3/M4/M5) and week 0 samples of experimental group.

将上述在疾病进程中持续变化的差异蛋白用 DAVID 进行 GO 分析(图 5),所 富集到的生物学过程如图所示。

主要尿蛋白引起的脂质代谢和糖代谢相关生物学过程变化显著;急性期反应被文献报道与动脉粥样硬化相关^[52];成纤维细胞增殖的正调控也显著变化,据称

血管损伤和血管周围脂肪组织的功能障碍促进血管扩张、成纤维细胞的激活和肌成纤维细胞的分化^[58];伤口愈合同样与动脉粥样硬化相关^[54];细胞外基质赋予动脉粥样硬化病变区域抗拉强度、粘弹性和可压缩性^[55];同样有文献表明骨质疏松与动脉粥样硬化间存在关联^[56];ERK1/ERK2 通路在胰岛素(INS)和凝血酶诱导的血管平滑肌细胞增殖中起着重要作用^[57];细胞粘附在动脉粥样硬化中发挥重要作用^[58]。以上生物学过程在整个疾病进程中发挥重要作用。

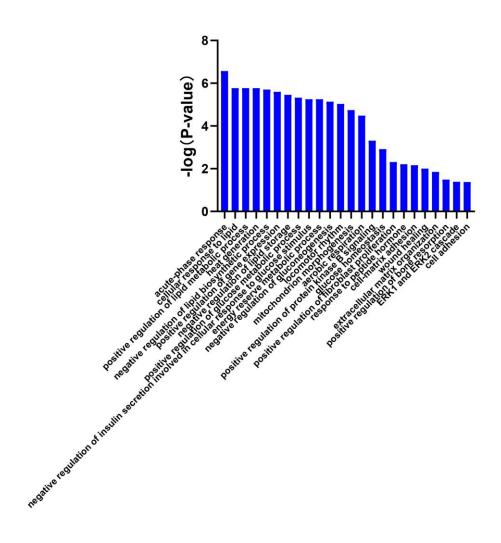


图 5 实验组自身对照持续变化差异蛋白富集生物学过程 (p<0.05)。

Fig. 5 Biological processes enriched by continuous changing proteins in the self control of experimental group (p<0.05).

将实验组不同时间点与 WO 对比得出的差异蛋白做 IPA 分析,结果如下。

急性期反应被文献报道与动脉粥样硬化相关^[59]。LXR/RXR 和 FXR/RXR 激活都与脂质代谢和葡萄糖代谢密切相关^[60]。补体系统是动脉粥样硬化的重要参与者^[61]。Apelin 信号通路被认为是血管生成的重要贡献者^[62]。凝集系统也被报道与动脉粥样硬化相关^[63]。文献同样表明 ApoE (-/-) 小鼠饲喂高脂饮食可以诱发肝纤维化^[64]。乳糖可与半乳糖素结合,后者在炎症中发挥作用^[65]。 γ -谷酰基循环与谷胱甘肽形成密切相关^[66],谷胱甘肽调节细胞活性氧的水平,并参与细胞氧化应激反

应,其失衡与动脉粥样硬化有关^[67]。IL-12 参与动脉粥样硬化的发生^[68]。吞噬细胞的吞噬作用在脂质代谢和泡沫细胞形成过程中发挥重要作用^[69]。硫酸软骨素和硫酸皮肤素结构的改变可能与动脉粥样硬化有关^[70]。成熟的树突细胞也参与内皮细胞炎症和动脉粥样硬化的发生^[71]。低密度脂蛋白与受体结合后在肝脏内降解需要依赖网格蛋白介导的内吞作用^[72]。有文献称由于细胞内高铁水平诱导促炎、促动脉粥样硬化的 M1 巨噬细胞表型,降低细胞内铁含量的因素可能促进 M1 巨噬细胞表型向 M2 巨噬细胞表型的转变,从而防止动脉粥样硬化的发生^[73]。以上通路都在至少三个时间点出现。

从 M1 独有的信号通路来看,NADH 和糖酵解等能量代谢过程密切相关 $^{[74]}$,文献称干扰素 γ 信号通路由 JAK 等介导,在动脉粥样硬化中高表达,诱导调节脂质摄取的基因表达,对内皮细胞有着重要作用,促进粘附分子的表达 $^{[75]}$ 。

从 M3 独有的信号通路来看,ApoE 可促进 CD1d 对外源性脂质抗原的摄取和呈递^[76]。血栓形成是动脉粥样硬化急性并发症的主要机制,凝血酶原扮演重要角色^[77]。p70S6K 通路对增强血管平滑肌细胞的增殖和迁移至关重要,后者是动脉粥样硬化的重要病理事件^[78]。整合素通过 ILK 信号等通路调节细胞功能,其异常可能会导致动脉粥样硬化等心血管疾病^[79]。文献也表明动脉粥样硬化/心血管疾病和骨丢失/骨密度可能是相关的^[80]。文献称低密度脂蛋白可促进 T 细胞分化为Th1 细胞^[81],Th1 细胞能够促进促动脉粥样硬化炎症介质的生成^[82]。自然杀伤细胞和树突细胞的相互串扰能够促进先天和适应性免疫反应的协调刺激^[83]。内皮—间充质转化在动脉粥样硬化斑块的进展和不稳定中起着重要作用,其作用机制分别是成纤维细胞浸润和基质金属蛋白酶分泌的增加^[84]。细胞迁移在动脉粥样硬化中发挥作用,而肌动蛋白骨架在迁移中扮演重要角色^[85]。

从 M4 独有的信号通路来看,氧化损伤是心血管疾病的重要诱因^[86],去乙酰化酶家族作为应激适配体和表观遗传酶参与控制心血管疾病相关的细胞事件^[87],IL-6 是一种上游炎症细胞因子,在动脉粥样硬化的下游炎症反应中发挥核心作用^[52]。

从 M5 独有的信号通路来看,Wnt/β-连环蛋白信号通路可以调控血管平滑肌细胞的迁移和增殖^[88],甲状腺功能减退被认为与动脉粥样硬化和缺血性心脏病有关^[48],糖尿病显然与动脉粥样硬化有着重要关系^[89],RhoGDI 在血管重建中发挥重要作用^[90],神经酰胺是非酒精性脂肪肝及动脉粥样硬化之间的中介^[91]。

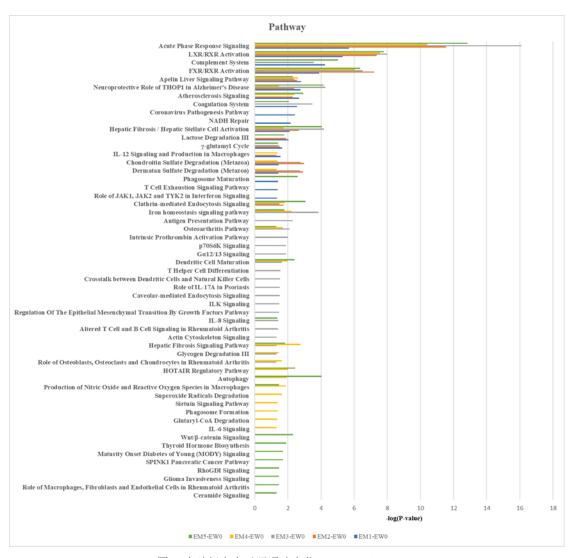


图 6 实验组自身对照通路变化 (p<0.05)。

Fig. 6 Changes of pathway in the self control of experimental group (p<0.05).

③ 实验组前后对照筛选结果

为进一步探究疾病进程的不同时间点尿液蛋白质组新出现的变化,将实验组M2样品鉴定结果与M1样品结果进行对比、M3与M2进行对比、M4与M3进行对比以及M5与M4进行对比,分别筛选出13/9/15/33个差异蛋白(见附表3),分别富集到的生物学过程见表3。实验组前后相邻时间点自身对照,差异蛋白及其能富集到的生物学过程相对较少,说明各相邻时间点间的状态较为接近,直接与W0进行自身对照是较好的方式。

表 3 实验组前后对照差异蛋白富集生物学过程变化。

Tab. 3 Biological processes enriched by differential proteins between adjacent time points of experimental group.

Group	Biological Process	P-value
EWO EW1	immune system process	0.0220
EM2-EM1	cell adhesion	0.0340
ЕМЗ-ЕМ2	None	
	negative regulation of inflammatory response	0.0017
EM4-EM3	regulation of cell growth	0.0410
	cell adhesion	0.0460
	wound healing	0.0005
	copper ion transport	0.0240
EM5-EM4	regulation of neuron death	0.0250
EMO-EM4	response to reactive oxygen species	0.0330
	immunoglobulin mediated immune response	0.0350
	retina homeostasis	0.0390

(2) 实验组与对照组对照筛选结果

将实验组与对照组相同时间点的鉴定结果进行对比分析,在W0/W1/M1/M2/M3/M4/M5分别得到 44/16/54/23/48/57/46个差异蛋白(表 4、附图 1)。

在 WO, 再生胰岛衍生的蛋白质 3 β 作为一种炎症标记物, 对巨噬细胞的招 募和组织修复有重要意义[35]。文献表明凝溶胶蛋白通过与细丝末端的结合来稳定 肌动蛋白细丝,从而阻止单体交换,其下调表明人类冠状动脉粥样硬化介质内血 管平滑肌细胞的细胞骨架被解除调控[40]。嗜酸性粒细胞阳离子蛋白是冠心病诊断 的生物标志物^[92]。α-2-HS-糖蛋白水平与动脉粥样硬化替代参数正相关,如内膜 -中膜厚度(IMT)和动脉硬化等[39]。α 1-抗胰蛋白酶已经被报道是动脉粥样硬化的 生物标志物[34]。外周动脉闭塞病(PAOD)是全身性动脉粥样硬化的主要表现之一, 甲状腺素运载蛋白和补体因子 B 是监测血浆 PAOD 疾病的潜在标记物[93]。脱氧核 糖核酸酶 1 治疗可降低斑块净含量和巨噬细胞炎症,促进降脂后动脉粥样硬化的 解决^[94]。Ig γ -2A 链 C 区分泌形式和 Ig κ 链 V-III 区 PC 7043 参与获得性免疫。 考虑到炎症和内皮细胞破坏反应在动脉粥样硬化发病和进展中的作用,凝血酶可 能是一个重要的因素^[95]。肾脏雄激素调节蛋白也被报道在高脂饮食的 ApoE-/-小 鼠尿液中出现[34]。白介素-18 在动脉粥样硬化中发挥关键作用,也在在食欲控制 和肥胖的发展中发挥了作用^[44]。肝补体因子 D 是免疫补体通路激活的标志^[96]。 CD44 也被报道与动脉粥样硬化有关[97]。MHCII 抗原呈递在动脉粥样硬化中具有重 要的保护功能^[40]。多种肿瘤坏死因子存在于人类动脉粥样硬化斑块中,并在动脉 粥样硬化中显示出强大的免疫调节功能,在动脉粥样硬化小鼠模型中导致动脉粥 样硬化的发生或保护作用^[98]。酪氨酸蛋白激酶受体 UFO 被报道在止血和炎症中发 挥重要作用^[99]。 α -1 酸性糖蛋白可作为动脉粥样硬化血栓的生物标志物^[100]。血 管紧张素转换酶 2 被报道对心脏和血管有保护作用[101]。谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶的 上升已经在动物试验中被证实对氧化压力和动脉粥样硬化具有保护作用[22]。小鼠 三叶因子 2 的敲除能保护其在高脂饮食条件下免于肥胖[37]。也有报道称可逆蛋白 组氨酸磷酸化的改变可作为心血管疾病的细胞内信号[102]。VDAC1 在 ala - sdt 诱 导 THP-1 巨噬细胞凋亡中起着至关重要的作用, 靶向 VDAC1 可能是调控巨噬细胞 凋亡的潜在途径^[103]。主要尿蛋白(MUPs)是脂钙蛋白家族的成员,它可以隔离和运 输血液和其他亲水体液中的各种亲脂分子^[14],而在 WO 实验组小鼠的主要尿蛋白 1/2/3/5/17/18/20 含量均低于对照组。有文献称,与健康对照组相比,冠心病患者外周血白细胞中 LAMP-2 基因表达及蛋白水平明显升高^[45]。内皮蛋白 C 也被文献报道称在血栓形成过程中扮演重要角色^[21]。文献报道称抗菌肽 LL-37 在动脉粥样硬化病变中产生,它可能通过激活黏附分子和趋化因子表达,作为免疫调节剂发挥作用,从而增强动脉粥样硬化的固有免疫^[104]。结合珠蛋白多态性与包括动脉粥样硬化在内的许多炎症疾病的流行和临床演变有关^[42]。

巢蛋白 2、天冬氨酸蛋白酶 A、SH3 结构域结合的富谷氨酸样蛋白 3、角质蛋白 A、淋巴细胞抗原、CMRF35 样分子 3 和桥粒斑蛋白尚无文献报道与动脉粥样硬化直接相关。

在经过一周的高脂饮食饲喂后,实验组小鼠有 16 种蛋白质发生显著变化。 文献称抑制表皮生长因子受体可通过减少炎症和氧化应激而减轻动脉粥样硬化 [105]。组织蛋白酶 B 能够降解动脉内膜内的细胞外基质,从而增加了斑块的脆弱 性^[106]。颈动脉粥样硬化中芳基硫酸酯酶 B 的上调与大脑栓塞有关^[107]。有文献报 道称,在组织蛋白酶 E 基因敲除的小鼠中,白色脂肪组织和棕色脂肪组织发育不 良^[31]。钙蛋白是一种参与凝血和动脉钙化的调节蛋白,也具有与动脉粥样硬化相 关的细胞外功能^[108]。抵抗素样分子被报道称是治疗动脉粥样硬化的潜在靶点^[109]。

除先前提到过的蛋白外,尚未有文献报道分泌球蛋白家族 2B 成员 20、N-乙 酰半乳糖胺-6 硫酸酯酶、类酪氨酸蛋白 10 和β-半乳糖苷酶与动脉粥样硬化直接相关。

在实验的 M1 时间点,实验组与对照组间有 54 个差异蛋白。

除先前提到过的蛋白外,波形蛋白在小鼠巨噬细胞中的缺乏可以增加氧化压 力和血管炎症, 但是会加剧动脉粥样硬化[110]。纤维蛋白原水平升高表明止血系统 激活增加,是血栓性疾病的主要危险因素[111]。细胞核中甘油醛 3 磷酸脱氢酶的 积累可导致内皮细胞的死亡,而这是动脉粥样硬化之前的步骤[112]。T-钙黏着蛋白 对新内膜和动脉粥样硬化斑块病变中脂联素的积累至关重要[46]。细胞外超氧化物 歧化酶的酶促特性可能对含脂巨噬细胞的功能和动脉粥样硬化过程有重要意义 [113]。纤维连接蛋白是动脉粥样硬化过程中结缔组织形成的指示物[44]。NPC 细胞内 胆固醇转运体 2 与 NPC1 协同作用, 而 NPC1 已被证明在动脉粥样硬化中发挥关键 作用[114]。富亮氨酸重复序列蛋白 19 在免疫应答中发挥作用[115]。有文献称维生素 D 具有潜在的抗动脉粥样硬化作用[116]。铜蓝蛋白(CP)是一种急性期的反应物和动 脉粥样硬化血栓形成风险的潜在生物标志物[117]。有文献表明前胶原 c -肽内酶增 强蛋白2具有抗动脉粥样硬化作用,是胆固醇逆向转运HDL系统的重要组成部分 [118]。I 型干扰素也被确认为动脉粥样硬化前细胞因子,干扰素 β 的处理会增加 斑块的形成和巨噬细胞的积累[119]。血管紧张素原在脂肪细胞代谢和炎症发展中 发挥关键作用[29]。中性粒细胞在动脉粥样硬化中发挥作用,而其通过主要组织相 容性复合体 I 呈递抗原[23]。定期监测维生素 B12 状态可能有助于预防动脉粥样硬 化相关疾病,而反钴胺素 2 可以运载维生素 B12[33]。谷胱甘肽调节细胞活性氧的 水平,并参与细胞氧化应激反应,其失衡与动脉粥样硬化有关[67], γ-谷酰基循 环与谷胱甘肽形成密切相关[66]。补体因子 I 和 Ig γ-2A 链 C 区参与免疫反应。桥 粒胶蛋白1和2在氧化低密度脂蛋白的影响下,在人脐静脉内皮细胞中含量减少 [24],并有文献称这桥粒胶蛋白2及其介导的细胞黏附可以被半乳糖凝集素3调节 [25]。文献报道称 SCUBE2 可能通过 Hh 信号转导在动脉粥样硬化斑块进展中发挥重 要作用[41]。心房利钠肽(ANP)被脑啡肽酶(NEP)快速降解,可减少损伤诱导的内皮 细胞渗漏^[120]。内皮细胞选择性粘附分子失活可通过抑制斑块新生血管形成和巨噬细胞浸润动脉粥样硬化易感性降低^[121]。槲皮素/巯基氧化酶 1 (QSOX1)可以促进血管平滑肌细胞迁移和增殖^[122]。T-钙黏着蛋白对新内膜和动脉粥样硬化斑块病变中脂联素的积累至关重要^[39]。催乳素在血管平滑肌细胞增生中发挥作用,而血管平滑肌细胞增生是高血压、动脉粥样硬化等心血管疾病的发病特征^[48]。气味结合蛋白同样是一种载脂蛋白^[36]。慢性肾病患者较低的血清胰淀粉酶水平可能是营养不良-炎症-动脉粥样硬化综合征的组成部分^[27]。

尚未有文献报道 EFEMP1、溶酶体保护蛋白、羧酸酯酶 1C、核糖核酸酶 T2-A、激活素受体 1B型、淋巴抗原 6D、SPINK1、Costars 家族蛋白 ABRACL、Afamin、WFDC2、糖蛋白整合膜蛋白 1、蛋白质 YIPF3、β 己糖胺酶β亚基、分泌球蛋白家族 2B 成员 2 和蛋白质 LEG1 同源物与动脉粥样硬化直接相关,可能有潜力作为新的生物标志物。

在 M2,实验组和对照组有 23 个差异蛋白。

除先前提到过的蛋白外, β -防御素 1 是一种炎症调控的多肽,而 β -防御 素 3 可以通过对肿瘤坏死因子 α 的响应抑制 NF -κB和 MAPK 信号,在内皮细 胞发挥抗炎症和抗氧化作用[123]。硫氧还蛋白80在体外和体内小鼠研究中都发挥 了强大的血管生成作用, ApoE-/-小鼠巨噬细胞中特异性过表达人硫氧还蛋白 80 的转基因小鼠主动脉粥样硬化病变显著增加[124]。异柠檬酸脱氢酶可能通过参与 7-KC- mir -144- idh2 通路促进动脉粥样硬化的进展[125]。 载脂蛋白 A-I 通过调 节反向胆固醇的运输等方式在动脉粥样硬化中起到保护作用[126]。通过泛素-蛋白 酶体系统管理蛋白质稳态对动脉粥样硬化的发展至关重要[127]。激肽-1(KLK1)和 血管紧张素转换酶(ACE)分别是激肽-激肽系统和肾素-血管紧张素系统的两个关 键分子,负责维持血管平衡和稳定,在动脉粥样硬化中发挥重要作用[128]。CD59a 的敲除与动脉粥样硬化斑块中膜攻击复合物 (MAC) 沉积增加和斑块早期平滑肌细 胞增殖增加有关[129]。转铁蛋白在动脉粥样硬化中发挥重要作用[46]。神经节苷脂 GM2 激活蛋白也被报道称可以结合、溶解和运输广谱的脂质分子,可能作为一种 普通的细胞内和细胞间的脂质运输蛋白^[26]。文献称缺失功能黏附分子 A 可导致血 小板功能激活阈值降低,炎症活性增加,在疾病早期阶段导致了斑块形成的增加 [130]。动脉粥样硬化与高 C 反应蛋白和低血清白蛋白的相关性很强,独立于其他 动脉粥样硬化危险因素[131]。

在 M3, 实验组和对照组有 48 个差异蛋白。

除先前提到过的蛋白外,小脯氨酸丰富蛋白 3 被鉴定为一种新型的动脉粥样硬化保护因子[132],小脯氨酸丰富蛋白 2b (Sprr2b)是在心脏病期间 CFs 中上调最多的基因之一[133]。硫氧还蛋白-1/过氧还蛋白-1 是动脉粥样硬化 NADPH 氧化酶活性介导的氧化应激的传感器[134]。尽管碳酸酐酶 6 和 15 无相关文献报道,但是碳酸酐酶 1 表达及其介导的钙化与动脉粥样硬化进展显著相关[135]。I 型胶原蛋白是动脉粥样硬化的早期生物标志物[34]。Ig kappa 链 V-II 区 26-10、免疫球蛋白kappa 和 Ig lambda-1 链 C 区参与获得性免疫。延长因子 1 α 1 与疾病的关系无直接报道,但有文献称削弱延长因子 2 激酶的活性可以减少动脉粥样硬化斑块的形成[136]。内皮功能障碍被认为是动脉粥样硬化的早期指标,其特征是粘附分子的过度表达,包括细胞间粘附分子-1(ICAM-1)和血管细胞粘附分子-1(VCAM-1)127]。有报道称,CCN4 通过与 α 5 β 1 整合素相互作用,促进血管平滑肌细胞的迁移和增殖[35],其在在动脉粥样硬化的发生发展中起着至关重要的作用。血管生成素 2 通过调控血管生成和炎症影响主动脉瘤和动脉粥样硬化[138]。文献报道半乳

糖凝集素 3 浓度的局部升高可能会增强单核细胞和巨噬细胞募集到动脉壁^[18],加剧动脉粥样硬化病变的促炎状态^[19]。鞘脂是一类生物活性脂质,可以调节炎症等生理过程,与动脉粥样硬化相关^[139]。有文献表明妊娠区蛋白可以结合组织型纤溶酶原激活剂并通过低密度脂蛋白受体相关蛋白促进其清除^[20]。

角质蛋白 B、SPARC 样蛋白 1、真核翻译起始因子 6 和基质重塑相关蛋白 8 无文献报道直接与动脉粥样硬化相关,有成为新生物标志物的潜力。

在 M4, 实验组和对照组有 57 个差异蛋白。

除先前提到过的蛋白外,铜转运蛋白 Atox1 通过促进损伤血管平滑肌细胞迁移和炎症细胞募集参与血管损伤后新生内膜的形成 [140]。Ig k 链 V-III 区 50S10.1 参与获得性免疫。文献称抑制表皮生长因子受体可通过减少炎症和氧化应激而减轻动脉粥样硬化 [105]。血清尿调节素是一种新的肾功能和肾小管完整性的生物标志物,已被证实与心血管高危患者的心血管事件和总死亡率有关 [141]。溶酶体 α - 葡糖苷酶可能参与了冠心病的发展 [142]。文献报道称黏连蛋白可由 afadin 与肌动蛋白细胞骨架结合并在血管生成中发挥作用 [143]。有文献报道称,在组织蛋白酶 E基因敲除的小鼠中,白色脂肪组织和棕色脂肪组织发育不良 [31]。在人动脉粥样硬化中,组织蛋白酶 L 与细胞凋亡和斑块失稳显著相关 [23]。文献报道称纤溶酶原介导巨噬细胞表达的尿激酶的致动脉粥样硬化作用,并加速 ApoE 敲除小鼠的动脉粥样硬化 [144]。而丝氨酸蛋白酶抑制剂 A3 在血管中的差异表达与人类动脉粥样硬化明显相关 [50]。补体 C3 在动脉粥样硬化中发挥重要作用 [145]。中性粒细胞明胶酶相关载脂蛋白 (NGAL)调节基质金属蛋白酶 (MMP) 9的活性,它是动脉粥样硬化中血管重塑和斑块不稳定的重要介质 [146]。

前列腺干细胞抗原、前表皮生长因子、ATP 结合盒亚家族 A 成员 13、二-N-乙酰壳聚糖酶、泛酰巯基乙胺酶和附睾特异的 α -甘露糖苷酶尚无文献报道与动脉粥样硬化直接相关,有成为新生物标志物的潜力。

在 M5,实验组和对照组有 46 个差异蛋白。

除先前提到过的蛋白外,文献报道称在无症状颈动脉粥样硬化患者中, β - 2-微球蛋白与不良心血管事件独立且显著相关 α 。小鼠前列腺素 D2 合酶的敲除会促进动脉粥样硬化 α 。包含组织蛋白酶 Z 在内的半胱氨酸蛋白酶在动脉粥样硬化中发挥重要作用 α 。膜突蛋白能够控制 PDGF 诱导的血管平滑肌细胞的迁移,PDGF 是一种参与血管生成或动脉粥样硬化等病理生理过程的生长因子 α 。 α 。

淋巴管内皮透明质酸受体 1、聚合免疫球蛋白受体、磷酸肌醇-3-激酶相互作用蛋白 1、核转运因子 2 和分泌和跨膜蛋白 1A 尚无文献直接报道与动脉粥样硬化有关,有成为新生物标志物的潜力。

对差异蛋白用 DAVID 进行 GO 分析,不同时间点显著变化的生物学过程如图 7 所示。实验组脂肪代谢和糖代谢相关生物学过程从 WO 开始就与对照组存在显著差异,在 WO 和 M4 两个时间点,免疫相关过程差异显著。M1 差异蛋白主要富集到细胞粘附相关过程,M2 差异蛋白主要富集到氧化还原反应相关过程,M3 差异过程开始出现伤口愈合,也存在较多粘附相关过程,M4 除大量免疫相关过程差异显著外,还出现纤维原细胞增殖正调控和血管生成的负调控过程,M5 吞噬

作用和蛋白质水解相关过程开始出现。

文献表明, 在动脉粥样硬化开始的早期阶段, 低密度脂蛋白(LDL)颗粒在动 脉内膜中积聚,从而免受血浆抗氧化剂的影响,接受氧化和其他修饰,具有促 炎和免疫原性。典型的单核细胞在血液中循环,表现出抗炎症的功能,并能与 激活的内皮细胞表达的黏附分子结合从而进入内膜。一旦进入内膜,单核细胞 就可以成熟为巨噬细胞,这些细胞表达能与脂蛋白颗粒结合的清道夫受体,成 为泡沫细胞,形成动脉粥样硬化斑块的核心。T 淋巴细胞也可以进入内膜,调 节天然免疫细胞、内皮细胞和平滑肌细胞的功能。中膜中的平滑肌细胞可以在 白细胞的介质作用下迁移到内膜中,分泌细胞外基质,形成纤维帽[152]。而在本 实验的探究中,在第一周实验组与对照组的差异蛋白富集到了上皮细胞分化, M1 富集到细胞粘附,可能与单核细胞粘附相关: 在 M2 实验组和对照组的差异 蛋白可富集到与氧化还原相关的生物学过程,可能与 LDL 颗粒的氧化还原相 关; M3 细胞粘附同样发生变化,可能涉及到吞噬细胞等的招募; M4 免疫相关生 物学过程大量变化,可能与T细胞等免疫细胞的参与有关,成纤维细胞增殖的 调控可能与纤维帽形成有关; M5 蛋白质水解等变化显著, 据报道激活的巨噬细 胞会分泌蛋白水解酶,可能会降解基质成分。基质成分的丢失可能随后导致斑 块的不稳定,增加斑块破裂和血栓形成的风险[153],纤维蛋白的溶解在动脉粥样 硬化发生发展中发挥重要作用[154]。各不同时间点差异蛋白富集到的生物学过程 能够一定程度上与已知疾病发生发展进程相对应,表明尿液蛋白质组具有监测 疾病进程的潜力。

除此之外,在WO,与脂质和糖代谢相关的生物学过程就存在显著性差异,表 明 ApoE 基因敲除使得实验组小鼠脂质运输受到较大影响, 在相当早的时期就能 够有所体现。急性期反应、免疫应答、细胞因子和蛋白质水解也都与动脉粥样硬 化密切相关[59, 155-157]。实验组小鼠经过一周高脂饮食后,蛋白激酶 B 信号通路在 巨噬细胞的存活、增殖和迁移中发挥重要作用,可能影响动脉粥样硬化的发展[158]。 经过一个月高脂饮食后,多个生物学过程发生显著变化。研究表明尿钠排泄量是 颈动脉内膜-中膜厚度的决定性因素,而后者是动脉粥样硬化的指标[159];补体激 活经典途径也与动脉粥样硬化相关[145];铜与同型半胱氨酸相互作用产生自由基, 从而氧化 LDL,这已在动脉粥样硬化斑块中被发现[160]。在 M2, 雌激素被报道具有 多种抗动脉粥样硬化的特性,包括影响血浆脂蛋白水平,刺激前列环素和一氧化 氮的产生[161]。在 M3, 伤口愈合同样与动脉粥样硬化相关[54]。在 M4, ERK1/ERK2 通 路在胰岛素(INS)和凝血酶诱导的血管平滑肌细胞增殖中起着重要作用[57];有文 献称由于细胞内高铁水平诱导促炎、促动脉粥样硬化的 M1 巨噬细胞表型,降低 细胞内铁含量的因素可能促进 M1 巨噬细胞表型向 M2 巨噬细胞表型的转变,从而 防止动脉粥样硬化的发生[73];补体激活替代途径和主要组织相容性复合体家族 II 等曾被报道与动脉粥样硬化相关[73, 162]。在 M5 差异蛋白的富集结果中, 伴侣介 导的自噬(CMA)在肝细胞的脂质代谢和脂质代谢中起着重要的上游调节作用[163]。

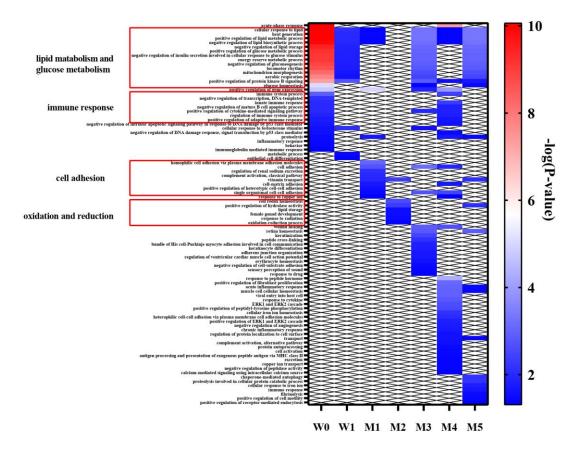


图 7 实验组与对照组各时间点差异蛋白功能注释 (p<0.05)。

Fig. 7 Functional annotation of differential proteins in different time points between experimental group and control group (p<0.05).

3.3 蛋白质化学修饰分析

为进一步探究高脂饮食诱导的动脉粥样硬化对尿液蛋白质化学修饰的影响, 选取 EWO/EM5/CM5 三个时间点共 15 个样品,在基于 open-pFind 软件检索数据 (.raw)之后,在 pBuild 中导出分析结果。

在 15 个样本中共鉴定到 923 种不同化学修饰类型, 其中 EWO 组共鉴定出 468 种化学修饰类型, EM5 组共鉴定到 748 种化学修饰类型, CM5 组共鉴定到 611 种化学修饰类型。

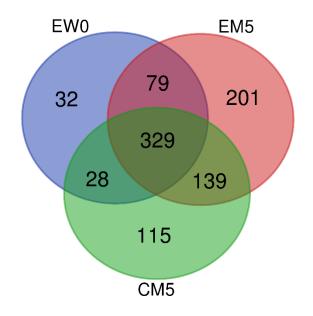


图 8 三组样品修饰类型韦恩图。

Fig. 8 Venn diagram of modification types in three groups.

对所有修饰进行非监督聚类分析,发现 CM5 组与其他两组能够很好区分(图9)。

对 EWO 组与 EM5 组的不同修饰类型的位点占比进行统计,分析自身对照前后发生的修饰变化。其中,有 1 种修饰类型为 EWO 组独有且在 4 个以上样品中存在(总样品数为 5),有 23 种修饰类型为 EM5 组独有且在 5 个以上样品中存在(总样品数为 6),有 68 种修饰类型为两组共有且存在显著差异(FC \geqslant 1.5 或 \leqslant 0.67,p \leqslant 0.05)。同时对 CM5 组和 EM5 组的不同类型修饰的位点占比进行统计,分析实验组和对照组之间的不同。其中,有 8 种修饰类型为 CM5 组独有且在 3 个以上样品中存在(总样品数为 4),有 19 种修饰类型为 EM5 组独有且在 5 个以上样品中存在(总样品数为 6),有 72 种修饰类型为两组共有且存在显著差异(FC \geqslant 1.5 或 \leqslant 0.67,p \leqslant 0.05)(详见附表 4)。

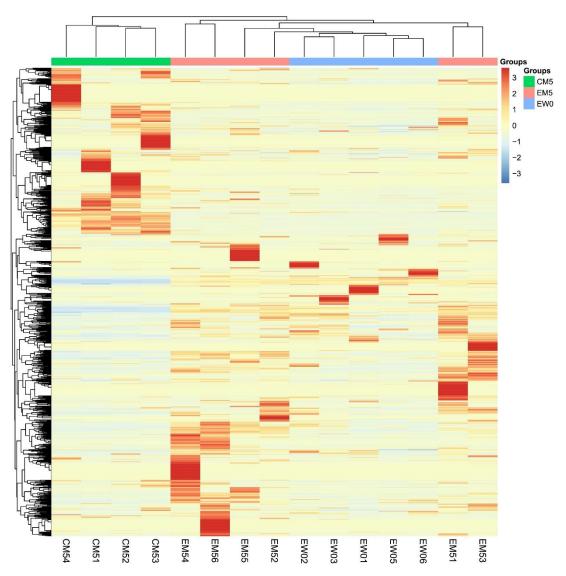


图 9 三组样品全修饰类型非监督聚类结果。

Fig. 9 Unsupervised clustering of all the modification types in three groups.

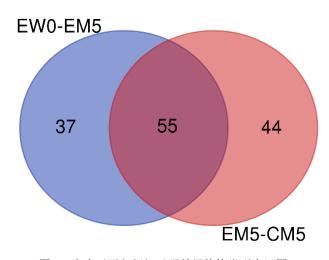


图 10 自身对照与组间对照差异修饰类型韦恩图。

Fig. 10 Venn diagram of differential modification types in self control and group control.

为排除开放式检索模式带来的假阴性影响,采用限制性搜索的方式进行验 证。固定开放式检索修饰位点占比前五的修饰类型,并选定在一组中独有且在 各个样品中都存在的修饰类型、有文献报道过与动脉粥样硬化相关的修饰类型 及可能与其相关的修饰类型进行检索。在 EM5-EWO 组中选定 20 种修饰, 在 EW5-CM5 组中选定 25 种修饰, 计算修饰位点在总位点数中所占比例(见表 5), 筛选标准为 FC≥1.5 或≤0.67, p<0.05。最终在实验组自身对照中(EM5-EWO), N末端氨基甲酰化修饰(Carbamy1[AnyN-term])、天冬氨酸的CHDH修饰 (CHDH[D])、色氨酸被犬尿氨酸取代(Trp->Kynurenin[W])、脯氨酸的氧化修 饰(Oxidation[P])、半胱氨酸的半胱氨酰化修饰(Cysteinyl[C])、半胱氨酸 的二氧化硫修饰 (SulfurDioxide[C])、半胱氨酸的 NO SMX SIMD 修饰 (NO SMX SIMD[C]) 和赖氨酸的 Delta H(2)C(3)修饰(Delta H(2)C(3)[K]) 显著变化。在实验组和对照组比较中(EM5-CM5),赖氨酸的胍基化修饰 (Guanidiny1[K])、酪氨酸的磷酸尿苷化修饰 (PhosphoUridine[Y])、N 末端 氨基甲酰化修饰 (Carbamy1 [AnyN-term])、N 末端的 Delta H(2)C(2)修饰 (Delta H(2)C(2)[AnyN-term]) 和精氨酸的二羟基咪唑烷修饰 (Dihydroxyimidazolidine[R]) 显著变化。

在实验组自身对照观察到的变化中,许多研究表明氨甲酰化蛋白参与疾病的发生,特别是动脉粥样硬化和慢性肾功能衰竭[164]。犬尿氨酸通路是色氨酸代谢的主要途径,在早期动脉粥样硬化中发挥着重要作用[165]。脯氨酸的氧化可以形成谷氨酸半醛,而谷氨酸半醛与脂质过氧化密切相关[166]。血浆同型半胱氨酸升高也被广泛研究为动脉粥样硬化的独立危险因素[167]。二氧化硫/天冬氨酸氨基转移酶途径受阻与许多心血管疾病的发病机理有关同样已为人知[168]。赖氨酸的Delta_H(2)C(3)修饰也指丙烯醛的38位加成,而丙烯醛等α、β不饱和醛类物质,被认为是炎症和血管功能障碍的介质[169]。天冬氨酸的CHDH修饰和半胱氨酸的NO_SMX_SIMD修饰暂无文献报道与动脉粥样硬化相关,可能是潜在的修饰位点。

虽未在限制性搜索中得到验证,也有文献称,亲电试剂介导的细胞信号的中断与动脉粥样硬化和癌症的发生有关,HNE 和 ONE 及其衍生物都是活跃的脂质亲电试剂,能够在一定程度上抑制促炎因子的释放^[170]。N ε -羧甲基-赖氨酸 (CML) 被报道在糖尿病和动脉粥样硬化的组织中大量积累,而葡糖酮醛与其形成相关^[171]。异硫氰酸苄酯盐据报道在高脂饮食饲喂的肥胖小鼠中可以抑制脂生成和脂肪肝的形成^[172]。文献报道称噻唑烷的衍生物在治疗 LDLR (-/-) 动脉粥样硬化小鼠中有着积极作用^[173]。此外,赖氨酸的羧乙基化也发生变化,有文献指出在糖尿病小鼠血浆中赖氨酸的羧甲基化和羧乙基化程度明显提高^[174]。岩藻糖基化低聚糖表达的改变在动脉粥样硬化等病理过程中被观察到^[175]。此外,酪氨酸的磷酸尿苷化修饰与酯的形成有关,同样可能参与脂质代谢及疾病的发生发展。

而在实验组和对照组的差异修饰中,部分显著变化的修饰在实验组自身对照同样发生变化,除此之外,氨基酸 N 端的 Delta_H(2) C(2) 修饰也指乙醛的 26 位加成,乙醛以一种 notch 依赖的方式刺激血管平滑肌细胞的生长,从而促进动脉粥样硬化的发生^[176]。晚期蛋白糖基化是包括动脉粥样硬化在内的糖尿病晚期并发症发生的重要机制,甲基乙二醛衍生的氢咪唑酮-1 是人血浆中最丰富的晚期糖基化终末产物^[177]。此外,赖氨酸的胍基化修饰也可能与动脉粥样硬化有关。

虽未在限制性搜索中得到验证,越来越多的研究表明,短链脂肪酸及其同源 酰化参与心血管疾病,2-羟基异丁酰化、丙二酰化和丁烯酰化在实验组中所占比 例都显著升高^[178]。Nε-羧甲基-赖氨酸(CML)被报道在糖尿病和动脉粥样硬化的组织中大量积累,其诱导的 PI3K/Akt 信号抑制促进了泡沫细胞的凋亡和动脉粥样硬化的进展^[179],而与其形成密切相关的葡糖醛酮在实验组中也显著升高。酪氨酸氧化可产生二羟基苯丙氨酸(DOPA),组织中的蛋白结合 DOPA 在许多年龄相关的病理疾病中升高,如动脉粥样硬化和白内障形成^[180]。

然而,主要尿蛋白家族成员对实验结果影响较大,尤其是在雄性小鼠尿液中主要尿蛋白含量较高且可能在雄性性行为和竞争交流中很重要[181],后续应当考虑采取雌性小鼠模型或其他种类动物模型。动物只数也有待增加,如能获取到每个取尿时间点的生理病理学变化结果将更有说服力。对照组如能采用同一批小鼠也会是较好的优化方案。此外,人类尿液中并不存在主要尿蛋白,限制了该结果向人体的进一步应用,应当收集类似病因(如高脂血症)引发的动脉粥样硬化的临床尿液样本进行实验。在关于蛋白质化学修饰的分析中,开放性检索和限制性检索方式均存在不足之处,期待能够得到进一步的改进。

4 结论

本研究探究了高脂饮食 ApoE-/-动脉粥样硬化小鼠的尿液蛋白质组学变化。自身对照结果表明即使仅进行一周高脂饮食,对照组尿液蛋白质组未发生明显变化时,实验组尿液蛋白质组已发生显著变化,所富集到的生物学通路大多与脂质代谢和糖代谢相关,表明尿液蛋白质组具有早期敏锐监测生物体变化的潜力;在疾病进展过程中持续变化且变化趋势相同的蛋白质及其家族成员大多数被报道过与动脉粥样硬化相关或可作为其生物标志物。组间对照结果表明各不同时间点差异蛋白富集到的生物学过程能够一定程度上与疾病发生发展进程相对应,尿液蛋白质组具有监测疾病进程的潜力。实验组自身对照和实验组与对照组对比得出的差异性修饰也有多种被报道过与动脉粥样硬化相关,可作为寻找新型生物标志物的参考。

表 1 实验组 W1 与 W0 对照显著变化的蛋白质信息。

Tab. 1 Details of differential proteins between week 1 and week 0 samples in experimental group.

Uniprot	Human Uniprot	Protein Name	P-value	Fold Change	Mechanism or Biomarker
B5X0G2	No	Major urinary protein 17	0.0008	7. 92	[14]
P11588	No	Major urinary protein 1	0.0007	7. 84	[14]
A2BIM8	No	Major urinary protein 18	0.0014	3. 19	[14]
Q9JI02	No	Secretoglobin family 2B member 20	0.0488	2.75	_
Q5FW60	No	Major urinary protein 20	0.0121	2.65	[14]
Q07797	Q08380	Galectin-3-binding protein	0.0077	2. 59	[15][16]
Q61838	No	Pregnancy zone protein	0.0411	2.46	[17]
P11591	No	Major urinary protein 5	0.0136	2. 40	[14]
Q64695	Q9UNN8	Endothelial protein C receptor	0.0150	2. 23	[18]
Q91WR8	P59796	Glutathione peroxidase 6	0.0469	1.99	[19]
P06797	P07711	Cathepsin L1	0.0146	1.84	[20]
P13597	P05362	Intercellular adhesion molecule 1	0.0432	1.66	[21][22]
Q9JK39	A8MVZ5	Butyrophilin-like protein 10	0.0446	0.60	_
P01898	P01891	H-2 class I histocompatibility antigen, Q10	0.0429	0. 59	[23]
		alpha chain			
P55292	Q02487	Desmocollin-2	0.0160	0. 57	[24] [25]
P23780	P16278	Beta-galactosidase	0.0384	0.56	_
Q60648	P17900	Ganglioside GM2 activator	0.0382	0. 56	[26]
P00688	P04746	Pancreatic alpha-amylase	0.0311	0. 55	[27]
P70269	P14091	Cathepsin E	0.0299	0. 54	[28]
P11859	P01019	Angiotensinogen	0.0338	0. 51	[29]
Q6UGQ3	No	Secretoglobin family 2B member 2	0.0270	0. 49	_
088322	Q14112	Nidogen-2	0.0004	0. 43	_

088968	P20062	Transcobalamin-2	0.0155	0.39	[30]
P11087	P02452	Collagen alpha-1(I) chain	0.0080	0.34	[31]
Q4KML4	Q9P1F3	Costars family protein ABRACL	0.0181	0.28	_
P35230	Q06141	Regenerating islet-derived protein 3-beta	0.0012	0.24	[32]
A2AEP0	No	Odorant-binding protein 1b	0.0213	0.20	[33]

表 2 实验组自身对照持续变化的差异蛋白信息。

Tab. 2 Details of continuous changing differential proteins in self control of experimental group.

Uniprot	Human	Protein Name			Fold	Change			Mechanism or
	Uniprot		EWO	EM1	EM2	EM3	EM4	EM5	Biomarker
B5X0G2	No	Major urinary protein 17	1	11.94	27.92	27.91	20.90	11.18	[14]
P11588	No	Major urinary protein 1	1	9.59	18.11	17.19	21.96	9. 24	[14]
P01665	No	Ig kappa chain V-III region PC 7043	1	_	11.01	8.41	18. 15	9.95	_
Q61646	P00738	Haptoglobin	1	_	7. 68	8.66	5. 76	11.25	[39]
P04441	P04233	H-2 class II histocompatibility antigen gamma chain	1	_	4.99	5.50	10.95	4.80	[40]
Q5FW60	No	Major urinary protein 20	1	4. 24	6.10	5. 57	7. 53	4. 28	[14]
P11591	No	Major urinary protein 5	1	3.94	5. 26	4.40	6. 76	3.95	[14]
POCW03	No	Lymphocyte antigen 6C2	1	2.91	4. 45	2.95	6. 45	2. 59	_
Q03404	Q03403	Trefoil factor 2	1	1.76	3.04	2.16	5. 91	2.41	[34]
Q9Z0M9	095998	Interleukin-18-binding protein	1	_	3.01	2.08	3. 93	3.08	[41]
P11589	No	Major urinary protein 2	1	_	2.52	2.56	4. 30	2. 43	[14]
P17047	P13473	Lysosome-associated membrane glycoprotein 2	1	_	2.10	3. 13	3. 20	2.64	[42]

Q9Z0K8	095497	Pantetheinase	1	_	1.73	1.79	1. 75	5. 22	_
P09803	P12830	Cadherin-1	1	_	2.20	2.88	2. 28	2. 13	[43]
P61110	P61109	Kidney androgen-regulated protein	1	_	1.84	1.92	3. 54	1.63	[31]
P01837	P01834	Immunoglobulin kappa constant	1	_	1.94	2.78	2. 35	1.61	_
P01631	No	Ig kappa chain V-II region 26-10	1	_	1.74	1.78	2. 77	1.85	_
Q8R242	Q01459	Di-N-acetylchitobiase	1	_	1.65	2. 16	1.99	2.08	_
P11276	P02751	Fibronectin	1	_	0.63	0.48	0. 59	0.40	[44]
P07309	P02766	Transthyretin	1	_	0.51	0.53	0. 56	0.49	[45]
Q921I1	P02787	Serotransferrin	1	_	0.46	0.45	0. 37	0.45	[46]
P11859	P01019	Angiotensinogen	1	0.44	0.47	0.46	0. 37	0.35	[29]
P07759	P01011	Serine protease inhibitor A3K	1	_	0.38	0.38	0.35	0.37	[47]
P07758	P01009	Alpha-1-antitrypsin 1-1	1	0.51	0.29	0. 29	0.30	0.41	[31]
054775	095388	CCN family member 4	1	0.24	0.30	0.40	0.42	0.20	[35]
088968	P20062	Transcobalamin-2	1	0.36	0.37	0. 27	0.31	0.19	[30]
Q4KML4	Q9P1F3	Costars family protein ABRACL	1	0.32	0.29	0.37	0. 26	0. 25	_
P35230	Q06141	Regenerating islet-derived protein 3-beta	1	0.18	0.27	0.25	0.37	0.32	[32]
P02816	P12273	Prolactin-inducible protein homolog	1	_	0.30	0.24	0. 21	0.35	[48]
P29699	P02765	Alpha-2-HS-glycoprotein	1	0.39	0.27	0.16	0.32	0.11	[36]
P13020	P06396	Gelsolin	1	0.39	0.27	0.18	0. 24	0.15	[37]
Q9JJS0	Q9NQ36	Signal peptide, CUB and EGF-like domain-containing protein 2	1	0.23	0.24	0.17	0. 23	0.09	[38]
088322	Q14112	Nidogen-2	1	0.24	0.20	0.14	0. 29	0.08	_
Q8C6C9	Q6P5S2	Protein LEG1 homolog	1	_	0.16	0.11	0.08	0.11	_
P11087	P02452	Collagen alpha-1(I) chain	1	0.07	0.11	0.10	0. 14	0.06	[31]

表 4 实验组和对照组各时间点差异蛋白信息

Tab. 4 Details of differential proteins between experimental group and control group in different time points.

Uniprot	Human	Protein Name			F	old Chan	ge			Mechanism or
onipiot	Uniprot	110tem Maile	EWO-	EW1-	EM1-	EM2-	ЕМЗ-	EM4-	EM5-	Biomarker
			CWO	CW1	CM1	CM2	CM3	CM4	CM5	
P35230	Q06141	Regenerating islet-derived protein 3-beta	5. 22	_	_	_	_	_	_	[32]
P13020	P06396	Gelsolin	2.83	_	_	_	_	_	_	[37]
P97426	P12724	Eosinophil cationic protein 1	2.57	_	_	_	1.77	7. 57	_	[89]
088322	Q14112	Nidogen-2	2.32	1.96	_	_	_	_	0.39	_
P29699	P02765	Alpha-2-HS-glycoprotein	2. 27	_	_	_	_	_	_	[36]
P07758	P01009	Alpha-1-antitrypsin 1-1	2. 11	_	_	_	0.58	0.25	_	[31]
P07309	P02766	Transthyretin	2.06	_	_	_	_	_	_	[90]
P49183	P24855	Deoxyribonuclease-1	1.79	_	0.47	_	_	_	_	[91]
P01864	No	Ig gamma-2A chain C region secreted form	1.55	_	0.30	_	_	_	_	_
P19221	P00734	Prothrombin	0.63	_	_	_	_	_	0.54	[92]
P61110	P61109	Kidney androgen-regulated protein	0.62	_	_	_	_	6.55	_	[31]
Q9Z0M9	095998	Interleukin-18-binding protein	0.60	_	_	_	2.11	_	_	[41]
P05533	No	Lymphocyte antigen 6A-2/6E-1	0.60	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
009043	096009	Napsin-A	0.59	_	_	_	0.42	_	_	_
P03953	P00746	Complement factor D	0.59	_	_	_	_	2.60	_	[93]
Q91VW3	Q9H299	SH3 domain-binding glutamic acid-rich-like protein 3	0.58	_	_	2. 22	_	_	_	_
P15379	P16070	CD44 antigen	0.58	_	0.25	_	_	3. 43	_	[94]
P04441	P04233	H-2 class II histocompatibility antigen gamma chain	0.54	_	_	_	4. 59	13.02	_	[40]
P25119	P20333	Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 1B	0.54	_	_	_	1.74		_	[95]

Q00993	P30530	Tyrosine-protein kinase receptor UFO	0.53	_	_	0. 51	2. 16	3.62	_	[96]
P07361	P02763	Alpha-1-acid glycoprotein 2	0.52	_	_	_	_	0.13	_	[97]
P09470	P12821	Angiotensin-converting enzyme	0.51	_	_	_	_		_	[98]
Q91WR8	P59796	Glutathione peroxidase 6	0.47	_	_	_	_	3. 34	_	[19]
Q62395	Q07654	Trefoil factor 3	0.46	_	_	_	_	_	_	[34]
Q9DAK9	Q9NRX4	14 kDa phosphohistidine phosphatase	0.46	_	_	_	_		2.02	[99]
088188	095711	Lymphocyte antigen 86	0.45	_	_	_	_		_	_
Q60932	P21796	Voltage-dependent anion-selective channel protein 1	0.44	0.45	_	3. 68	_	_	_	[100]
P11589	No	Major urinary protein 2	0.44	_	3.82	_	1.98	6. 19	3. 16	[14]
Q62266	No	Cornifin-A	0.43	0.49	_	_	_	_	_	_
P17047	P13473	Lysosome-associated membrane glycoprotein 2	0.42	_	_	_	2.19	3. 45	2.44	[42]
POCW03	No	Lymphocyte antigen 6C2	0.41	_	_	_	_		_	_
Q60590	P02763	Alpha-1-acid glycoprotein 1	0.41	_	_	_	_	0.08	_	[97]
P01665	No	Ig kappa chain V-III region PC 7043	0.41	_	_	_	_	7. 91	2.38	_
P04939	No	Major urinary protein 3	0.39	_	_	_	_	_	_	[14]
Q6SJQ5	Q6UXZ3	CMRF35-like molecule 3	0.35	_	_	_	_	_	0.56	_
Q64695	Q9UNN8	Endothelial protein C receptor	0.31	_	_	_	_		_	[18]
E9Q557	P15924	Desmoplakin	0.29	_	_	_	3.82	_	_	_
P11591	No	Major urinary protein 5	0.27	_	_	_	_	4. 49	2.30	[14]
P51437	P49913	Cathelicidin antimicrobial peptide	0.24	_	_	_	_		_	[101]
Q5FW60	No	Major urinary protein 20	0.23	_	_	_	_	_	2.14	[14]
A2BIM8	No	Major urinary protein 18	0.20	0.50	6.10	_	2.10	_	_	[14]
Q61646	P00738	Haptoglobin	0.14	_	_	_	_	0.09	_	[39]
P11588	No	Major urinary protein 1	0.07	0.45	_	_	2. 17	_	_	[14]
B5X0G2	No	Major urinary protein 17	0.06	0.34	28.79	_	_	_	4.06	[14]
Q9JI02	No	Secretoglobin family 2B member 20	_	2.83	_		0.23	_	_	_

P10605 P07858 Cathepsin B	001070	D00500			1 50						[100]
P50429 P15848 Arylsulfatase B	Q01279	P00533	Epidermal growth factor receptor		1.52	_	_	_	_	_	[102]
Q571E4	P10605	P07858	Cathepsin B	_	0.63	0.44	_	_	_	_	[103]
Q9JX39	P50429	P15848	Arylsulfatase B	_	0.56	_	_	_	_	_	[104]
P23780	Q571E4	P34059	N-acetylgalactosamine-6-sulfatase	_	0.52	_	_	_	3. 57	_	_
P70269	Q9ЈК39	A8MVZ5	Butyrophilin-like protein 10	_	0.50	_	_	_	_	_	_
O35887	P23780	P16278	Beta-galactosidase	_	0.48	0.15	_	0.28	_	_	_
Q9EP95 Q9BQ08 Resistin-like alpha — 0.27 — — 0.20 [106] P20152 P08670 Vimentin — — 16.24 — — — [107] Q8K0E8 P02675 Fibrinogen beta chain — — 8.28 — — — [108] P16858 P04406 Glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase — 4.72 — — — [109] Q9WTR5 P55290 Cadherin-13 — — 2.78 — — — [43] Q00897 P01009 Alpha-1-antitrypsin 1-4 — — 2.57 — — 3.27 [31] 009164 P08294 Extracellular superoxide dismutase [Cu-Zn] — — 2.11 1.56 — 3.37 — [110] P11276 P02751 Fibronectin — — 0.58 — — 2.15 — [44] Q9Z0J0 P61916	P70269	P14091	Cathepsin E	_	0.42	_	_	_	2.14	_	[28]
P20152	035887	043852	Calumenin	_	0.40	_	_	2.88	4. 38	1.88	[105]
Q8K0E8 P02675 Fibrinogen beta chain — — 8.28 — — — [108] P16858 P04406 Glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase — — 4.72 — — — [109] Q9WTR5 P55290 Cadherin-13 — — 2.78 — — — [43] Q00897 P01009 Alpha-1-antitrypsin 1-4 — — 2.57 — — 3.27 [31] 009164 P08294 Extracellular superoxide dismutase [Cu-Zn] — — 2.11 1.56 — 3.37 — [110] P11276 P08294 Extracellular superoxide dismutase [Cu-Zn] — — 2.11 1.56 — 3.37 — [110] P11276 P02751 Fibronectin — — 0.58 — — 2.15 — [144] Q920J0 P61916 NPC intracellular superoxide dismutase [Cu-Zn] — — 0.57 —	Q9EP95	Q9BQ08	Resistin-like alpha	_	0.27	_	_	_	_	0.20	[106]
P16858 P04406 Glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase - - 4.72 - - - - [109]	P20152	P08670	Vimentin	_	_	16. 24	_	_	_	_	[107]
Q9WTR5 P55290 Cadherin-13 — — 2.78 — — — — [43] Q00897 P01009 Alpha-1-antitrypsin 1-4 — — 2.57 — — 3.27 [31] 009164 P08294 Extracellular superoxide dismutase [Cu-Zn] — — 2.11 1.56 — 3.37 — [110] P11276 P02751 Fibronectin — — 0.58 — — 2.15 — [44] Q9Z0JO P61916 NPC intracellular cholesterol transporter 2 — — 0.57 — — — [111] Q8BPB5 Q12805 EGF-containing fibulin-like extracellular matrix protein 1 — — 0.53 0.46 — — — — Q8BZT5 Q9H756 Leucine-rich repeat-containing protein 19 — — 0.52 0.50 0.55 — — [112] P21614 P02774 Vitamin D-binding protein —	Q8K0E8	P02675	Fibrinogen beta chain	_	_	8. 28	_	_	_	_	[108]
Q00897 P01009 Alpha-l-antitrypsin 1-4 — — 2.57 — — 3.27 [31] 009164 P08294 Extracellular superoxide dismutase [Cu-Zn] — — 2.11 1.56 — 3.37 — [110] P11276 P02751 Fibronectin — — 0.58 — — 2.15 — [44] Q9Z0J0 P61916 NPC intracellular cholesterol transporter 2 — — 0.57 — — — — [111] Q8BPB5 Q12805 EGF-containing fibulin-like extracellular matrix protein 1 — — 0.53 0.46 — — — — Q8BZT5 Q9H756 Leucine-rich repeat-containing protein 19 — — 0.52 0.50 0.55 — — [112] P21614 P02774 Vitamin D-binding protein — — 0.50 — — — 0.49 — — 2.51 — Q61147	P16858	P04406	Glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase	_	_	4. 72	_	_	_	_	[109]
009164 P08294 Extracellular superoxide dismutase [Cu-Zn] — — 2.11 1.56 — 3.37 — [110] P11276 P02751 Fibronectin — — 0.58 — — 2.15 — [44] Q9Z0J0 P61916 NPC intracellular cholesterol transporter 2 — — 0.57 — — — — [111] Q8BPB5 Q12805 EGF-containing fibulin-like extracellular matrix protein 1 — — 0.53 0.46 — — — — Q8BZT5 Q9H756 Leucine-rich repeat-containing protein 19 — — 0.52 0.50 0.55 — — [112] P21614 P02774 Vitamin D-binding protein — — 0.50 — — 0.49 [113] P16675 P10619 Lysosomal protective protein — — 0.49 — — 0.35 — [114] P23953 No Carboxylesterase 1C <td>Q9WTR5</td> <td>P55290</td> <td>Cadherin-13</td> <td>_</td> <td>_</td> <td>2.78</td> <td>_</td> <td>_</td> <td>_</td> <td>_</td> <td>[43]</td>	Q9WTR5	P55290	Cadherin-13	_	_	2.78	_	_	_	_	[43]
P11276	Q00897	P01009	Alpha-1-antitrypsin 1-4	_	_	2. 57	_	_	_	3. 27	[31]
Q9Z0J0 P61916 NPC intracellular cholesterol transporter 2 —	009164	P08294	Extracellular superoxide dismutase [Cu-Zn]	_	_	2.11	1.56	_	3. 37	_	[110]
Q8BPB5 Q12805 EGF-containing fibulin-like extracellular matrix protein 1 — — 0.53 0.46 —	P11276	P02751	Fibronectin	_	_	0.58	_	_	2. 15	_	[44]
Q8BZT5 Q9H756 Leucine-rich repeat-containing protein 19 — — 0.52 0.50 0.55 — — [112] P21614 P02774 Vitamin D-binding protein — — 0.50 — — 0.49 [113] P16675 P10619 Lysosomal protective protein — — 0.49 — — 2.51 — Q61147 P00450 Ceruloplasmin — — 0.49 — — 0.35 — [114] P23953 No Carboxylesterase 1C — — 0.48 — — — — — Q61398 Q15113 Procollagen C-endopeptidase enhancer 1 — — 0.48 — — — — [115] 035664 P48551 Interferon alpha/beta receptor 2 — — 0.47 — — — — [116]	Q9Z0J0	P61916	NPC intracellular cholesterol transporter 2	_	_	0.57	_	_	_	_	[111]
P21614 P02774 Vitamin D-binding protein — — 0.50 — — — 0.49 [113] P16675 P10619 Lysosomal protective protein — — 0.49 — — 2.51 — Q61147 P00450 Ceruloplasmin — — 0.49 — — 0.35 — [114] P23953 No Carboxylesterase 1C — — 0.48 — — — — — Q61398 Q15113 Procollagen C-endopeptidase enhancer 1 — — 0.48 — — — — [115] 035664 P48551 Interferon alpha/beta receptor 2 — — 0.47 — — — — [116]	Q8BPB5	Q12805	EGF-containing fibulin-like extracellular matrix protein 1	_	_	0.53	0.46	_	_	_	_
P16675 P10619 Lysosomal protective protein — — 0.49 — — — 2.51 — Q61147 P00450 Ceruloplasmin — — 0.49 — — 0.35 — [114] P23953 No Carboxylesterase 1C — — 0.48 — — — — Q61398 Q15113 Procollagen C-endopeptidase enhancer 1 — — 0.48 — — — — [115] 035664 P48551 Interferon alpha/beta receptor 2 — — 0.47 — — — — [116]	Q8BZT5	Q9H756	Leucine-rich repeat-containing protein 19	_	_	0.52	0.50	0.55	_	_	[112]
Q61147 P00450 Ceruloplasmin — — 0.49 — — 0.35 — [114] P23953 No Carboxylesterase 1C — — 0.48 —	P21614	P02774	Vitamin D-binding protein	_	_	0.50	_	_	_	0.49	[113]
P23953 No Carboxylesterase 1C — <td>P16675</td> <td>P10619</td> <td>Lysosomal protective protein</td> <td>_</td> <td>_</td> <td>0.49</td> <td>_</td> <td>_</td> <td>_</td> <td>2. 51</td> <td>_</td>	P16675	P10619	Lysosomal protective protein	_	_	0.49	_	_	_	2. 51	_
Q61398 Q15113 Procollagen C-endopeptidase enhancer 1 — — — — — — — — [115] 035664 P48551 Interferon alpha/beta receptor 2 — — 0.47 — — — [116]	Q61147	P00450	Ceruloplasmin	_	_	0.49	_	_	0.35	_	[114]
035664 P48551 Interferon alpha/beta receptor 2 - 0.47 [116]	P23953	No	Carboxylesterase 1C	_	_	0.48	_	_	_	_	_
035664 P48551 Interferon alpha/beta receptor 2 - 0.47 [116]	Q61398	Q15113	Procollagen C-endopeptidase enhancer 1	_	_	0.48	_	_	_	_	[115]
	035664	P48551		_	_	0.47	_	_	_	_	[116]
			Angiotensinogen	_	_		_	_	0. 15	_	

P01898	P01891	H-2 class I histocompatibility antigen, Q10 alpha chain	_	_	0.45	_	_	_	2.03	[23]
COHKG5	No	Ribonuclease T2-A	_	_	0.42	0.60	_	_	_	_
Q61271	P36896	Activin receptor type-1B	_	_	0.42	_	_	3. 64	_	_
088968	P20062	Transcobalamin-2	_	_	0.40	_	_	_	_	[30]
Q9Z0L8	Q92820	Gamma-glutamyl hydrolase	_	_	0.39	_	_	_	_	[63][64]
P35459	Q14210	Lymphocyte antigen 6D	_	_	0.39	0. 57	_	_	_	_
Q61129	P05156	Complement factor I	_	_	0.38	_	_	_	_	_
P01878	No	Ig alpha chain C region	_	_	0.38	_	5. 03	_	_	_
P55292	Q02487	Desmocollin-2	_	_	0.38	_	3.72	_	_	[24][25]
Q9JJS0	Q9NQ36	Signal peptide, CUB and EGF-like domain-containing protein	_	_	0.35	_	_	_	_	[38]
		2								
Q9Z319	Q9Y5Q5	Atrial natriuretic peptide-converting enzyme	_	_	0.35	_	_	_	_	[117]
P09036	P00995	Serine protease inhibitor Kazal-type 1	_	_	0.34	_	_	_	_	_
Q4KML4	Q9P1F3	Costars family protein ABRACL	_	_	0.33	_	2. 18	_	_	_
Q925F2	Q96AP7	Endothelial cell-selective adhesion molecule	_	_	0.32	_	_	_	0.48	[118]
089020	P43652	Afamin	_	_	0.31	0.50	_	_	_	[119]
Q9DAU7	Q14508	WAP four-disulfide core domain protein 2	_	_	0.31	_	_	_	_	_
Q8BND5	000391	Sulfhydryl oxidase 1	_	_	0.30	0.40	_	_	0.61	_
P09803	P12830	Cadherin-1	_	_	0.29	_	2. 78	2. 34	_	[39]
P02816	P12273	Prolactin-inducible protein homolog	_	_	0.27	_	0.45	_	_	[48]
Q91WR6	Q9NU53	Glycoprotein integral membrane protein 1	_	_	0.26	0. 59	_	_	0.45	_
Q3UDR8	Q9GZM5	Protein YIPF3	_	_	0.26	_	_	_	_	_
Q6UGQ3	No	Secretoglobin family 2B member 2	_	_	0.25	_	_	_	2.03	_
Q9D3H2	No	Odorant-binding protein la	_	_	0.25	_	1.75	_	_	[33]
P20060	P07686	Beta-hexosaminidase subunit beta	_	_	0.23	_	0.35	_	_	_
Q8K1H9	Q9NY56	Odorant-binding protein 2a	_	_	0.21	_	0.31	0.21	_	[33]

A2AEP0	No	Odorant-binding protein 1b	_	_	0.20	_	_	_	_	[33]
Q8C6C9	Q6P5S2	Protein LEG1 homolog	_	_	0.15	_	0.44	_	_	_
P00688	P04746	Pancreatic alpha-amylase	_	_	0.14	_	_	0.32	_	[27]
P10287	P22223	Cadherin-3	_	_	0.13	_	3. 19	5.62	_	[39]
P56386	P60022	Beta-defensin 1	_	_	_	3. 94	_	5. 25	1.90	[120]
P10639	P10599	Thioredoxin	_	_	_	3.63	_	_	_	[121]
088844	075874	Isocitrate dehydrogenase [NADP] cytoplasmic	_	_	_	2. 71	_	_	_	[122]
Q00623	P02647	Apolipoprotein A-I	_	_	_	2.07	_	_	0.36	[123]
POCG49	POCG47	Polyubiquitin-B	_	_	_	1. 98	_	_	_	[124]
Q03404	Q03403	Trefoil factor 2	_	_	_	1.69	2.11	8.94	_	[34]
P15947	P06870	Kallikrein-1	_	_	_	0.66	_	1.74	_	[125]
055186	P13987	CD59A glycoprotein	_	_	_	0.61	_	2.53	_	[126]
Q921I1	P02787	Serotransferrin	_	_	_	0. 57	0.43	0.09	0.21	[46]
Q60648	P17900	Ganglioside GM2 activator	_	_	_	0.51	_	_	2.27	[27]
088792	Q9Y624	Junctional adhesion molecule A	_	_	_	0.49	_	_	_	[127]
P07724	P02768	Albumin	_	_	_	0.38	_	0.38	0.43	[128]
070554	No	Small proline-rich protein 2B	_	_	_	_	7. 98	_	3.26	[129][130]
Q62267	No	Cornifin-B	_	_	_	_	5. 69	_	_	_
P35700	Q06830	Peroxiredoxin-1	_	_	_	_	3. 75	_	_	[131]
P18761	P23280	Carbonic anhydrase 6	_	_	_	_	3. 37	_	_	[132]
P01631	No	Ig kappa chain V-II region 26-10	_	_	_	_	3. 29	3.00	_	_
P11087	P02452	Collagen alpha-1(I) chain	_	_	_	_	3.21	_	_	[31]
P01837	P01834	Immunoglobulin kappa constant	_	_	_	_	3. 19	_	_	_
Q99N23	No	Carbonic anhydrase 15	_	_	_	_	2.91	_	_	[132]
P10126	P68104	Elongation factor 1-alpha 1	_	_	_	_	2.90	_	_	[133]
P70663	Q14515	SPARC-like protein 1	_		_	_	2.74			_

Q60847	Q99715	Collagen alpha-1(XII) chain			<u> </u>	_	2. 68	_		[31]
				_						
P29533	P19320	Vascular cell adhesion protein 1		_	_	_	2.62	2. 12		[134]
055135	P56537	Eukaryotic translation initiation factor 6	_	_	_		2.55	_	_	_
054775	095388	CCN family member 4	_	_	_	_	2.47	_	0.47	[35]
P01843	No	Ig lambda-1 chain C region	_	_	_		2.45	_	_	_
Q9DBV4	Q9BRK3	Matrix remodeling-associated protein 8	_	_	_	_	1.70	_	1.80	_
035608	015123	Angiopoietin-2	_	_	_		1.61	—	_	[135]
Q07797	Q08380	Galectin-3-binding protein	_	_	_	_	1.59	_	_	[15]
Q04519	P17405	Sphingomyelin phosphodiesterase	_	_	_		0.57	_	1.89	[136]
Q61838	No	Pregnancy zone protein	_	_	_		0.52	_	_	[17]
Q08423	P04155	Trefoil factor 1	_	_	_	_	_	12.79	_	[34]
008997	000244	Copper transport protein ATOX1	_	_	_	_	_	8.07	_	[137]
P03977	No	Ig kappa chain V-III region 50S10.1	_	_	_	_	_	4. 79	_	_
P42567	P42566	Epidermal growth factor receptor substrate 15	_	_	_	_	_	4. 53	_	[102]
Q91X17	P07911	Uromodulin	_	_	_	_	_	4. 22	_	[138]
P57096	043653	Prostate stem cell antigen	_	_	_	_	_	3.53	_	_
P70699	P10253	Lysosomal alpha-glucosidase	_	_	_	_	_	3. 37	_	[139]
P01132	P01133	Pro-epidermal growth factor	_	_	_	_	_	3. 13	_	_
P32507	Q92692	Nectin-2	_	_	_	_	_	3.03	_	[140]
Q5SSE9	Q86UQ4	ATP-binding cassette sub-family A member 13	_	_	_		_	2.92	_	_
P06797	060911	Cathepsin L1	_	_	_	_	_	2.63	_	[20][28]
Q8R242	Q01459	Di-N-acetylchitobiase	_	_	_	_	_	2.47	_	_
Q9Z0K8	095497	Pantetheinase	_	_	_	_	_	2. 32	3. 65	_
054782	Q9Y2E5	Epididymis-specific alpha-mannosidase	_	_	_	_	_	1. 99	_	_
P22599	P01009	Alpha-1-antitrypsin 1-2	_	_	_	_	_	0.50	_	[31]
P13634	P00915	Carbonic anhydrase 1	_	_	_	_	_	0. 39	3. 37	[132]
110001	100010	our our our grand I						0.00	0.0.	[102]

				•	•					
P20918	P00747	Plasminogen	_	_	_	_	_	0.32	0.63	[141]
P07759	P01011	Serine protease inhibitor A3K	_	_	_	_	_	0.26	_	[47]
P02088	P68871	Hemoglobin subunit beta-1	_	_	_	_	_	0.24	_	_
P01027	P01024	Complement C3	_	_	_	_	_	0.20	_	[142]
Q00898	P01009	Alpha-1-antitrypsin 1-5	_	_	_	_	_	0.18	_	[31]
P11672	P80188	Neutrophil gelatinase-associated lipocalin	_	_	_	_	_	0.04	_	[143]
P01887	P61769	Beta-2-microglobulin	_	_	_	_	_	_	3.07	[144]
009114	P41222	Prostaglandin-H2 D-isomerase	_	_	_	_	_	_	2.41	[145]
Q9WUU7	Q9UBR2	Cathepsin Z	_	_	_	_	_	_	2.32	[146]
Q8BHC0	Q9Y5Y7	Lymphatic vessel endothelial hyaluronic acid receptor 1	_	_	_	_	_	_	0.61	_
070570	P01833	Polymeric immunoglobulin receptor	_	_	_	_	_	_	0.55	_
P26041	P26038	Moesin	_	_	_	_	_	_	0.53	[147]
Q7ТМЈ8	Q96FE7	Phosphoinositide-3-kinase-interacting protein 1	_	_	_	_	_	_	0.52	[148]
P01660	No	Ig kappa chain V-III region PC 3741/TEPC 111	_	_	_	_	_	_	0.43	_
Q60928	P19440	Glutathione hydrolase 1 proenzyme	_	_	_	_	_	_	0.39	[64]
P61971	P61970	Nuclear transport factor 2	_	_	_	_	_	_	0.36	_
P06330	No	Ig heavy chain V region AC38 205.12	_	_	_	_	_	_	0.36	_
Q921W8	Q8WVN6	Secreted and transmembrane protein 1A	_	_	_	_	_	_	0.35	_
Q8BX43	Q969Z4	Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 19L	_	_	_	_	_	_	0.33	[95]
Q9JM99	Q92954	Proteoglycan 4	_		_	_	_	_	0.26	[148]

表5蛋白质化学修饰限制性搜索结果。

Tab. 5 Results of limited search of modifications.

0	Modification Name	Modification Type	P-value	Fold	References
Group				Change	
	Carbamyl[AnyN-term]	Multiple	0.0000	4. 65	[164]
	CHDH [D]	Post-translational	0.0005	2. 31	_
	<pre>Trp->Kynurenin[W]</pre>	Chemical derivative	0.0375	2. 04	[165]
	NHS-LC-Biotin[AnyN-term]	Chemical derivative	0. 1206	1. 92	_
	HNE+Delta_H(2)[K]	Chemical derivative	0. 2029	1. 69	[170]
	Thiazolidine[W]	Chemical derivative	0. 9862	1.00	[173]
	Carboxyethyl[K]	Post-translational	0. 7766	0. 91	[174]
	PhosphoUridine[Y]	Post-translational	0.7787	0.90	_
DME	glucosone[R]	Other	0.6874	0.86	[171]
EM5	Hep[T]	O-linked glycosylation	0. 5316	0.83	_
-	Ethyl+Deamidated[N]	Chemical derivative	0. 1841	0.83	_
EWO	dHex[N]	N-linked glycosylation	0. 3045	0.74	[175]
	AccQTag[AnyN-term]	Chemical derivative	0.0364	0.70	_
	4-ONE[H]	Chemical derivative	0. 2781	0. 52	[170]
	Oxidation[P]	Post-translational	0.0000	0. 47	[166]
	Cysteinyl[C]	Multiple	0.0234	0. 43	[167]
	BITC[AnyN-term]	Chemical derivative	0. 1039	0. 39	[172]
	SulfurDioxide[C]	Post-translational	0.0050	0. 33	[168]
	NO_SMX_SIMD[C]	Chemical derivative	0.0003	0. 31	_
	Delta_H(2)C(3)[K]	Other	0.0045	0. 29	[169]
	Guanidinyl[K]	Chemical derivative	0.0093	2. 72	_
	Carboxymethyl[K]	Chemical derivative	0. 1476	2. 46	[179]
	PhosphoUridine[Y]	Post-translational	0.0204	1. 88	_
	Carbamyl[AnyN-term]	Multiple	0.0061	1. 76	[164]
	DeStreak[C]	Chemical derivative	0. 2293	1. 33	_
	glucosone[R]	Other	0. 5228	1. 32	[171]
	Crotonaldehyde[C]	Other	0. 4124	1. 30	[178]
	BITC[K]	Chemical derivative	0. 5487	1. 22	[172]
7345	Arg->Trp[R]	AA substitution	0.4018	1. 21	_
EM5	2-hydroxyisobutyrylation[K]	Post-translational	0. 6458	1. 15	[178]
-	Cysteinyl[C]	Multiple	0.8368	1. 09	[167]
CM5	4-ONE[H]	Chemical derivative	0. 8445	1.06	[170]
	dHex[N]	N-linked glycosylation	0.8163	1. 05	[175]
	phenylsulfonylethyl[C]	Chemical derivative	0. 9917	1.00	_
	Delta_H(2)C(3)[K]	Other	0. 5922	0. 93	[169]
	Oxidation[Y]	Post-translational	0. 2648	0.86	[180]
	SulfurDioxide[C]	Post-translational	0. 3743	0.80	[168]
	Malony1[C]	Chemical derivative	0.3600	0. 77	[178]
	HNE+Delta_H(2)[K]	Chemical derivative	0. 5489	0. 76	[170]
	MG-H1[R](Delta_H(2)C(3)O(1)[R])	Other	0. 2428	0.72	[177]

His->Ser[H]	AA substitution	0.1070	0.60	_
Carboxyethyl[K]	Post-translational	0.2808	0.53	[174]
Oxidation[P]	Post-translational	0. 1375	0.47	[166]
Delta_H(2)C(2)[AnyN-term]	Other	0.0260	0.39	[176]
Dihydroxyimidazolidine[R]	Multiple	0.0147	0.31	_

参考文献

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高友鹤,华元瑞:提出研究思路,设计研究方案;

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附表 1 尿液样品随机组合筛选结果

为检验差异蛋白随机产生的可能性对筛选结果的影响,按照文章的筛选思路将每两组样品随机排列组合,按照相同的筛选条件(变化倍数 FC≥1.5 或 FC≤0.67, P<0.05)计算所有排列组合的平均差异蛋白数目。随机分组产生的平均差异蛋白数与正常分组筛选得到的差异蛋白数差别极大,能够说明差异蛋白确实是由组内样品的不同产生的,较为可靠。

Tab. S1 The screening results of random combination of urine samples In order to test the influence of the possibility of random generation of different proteins on the screening results, every two groups of samples were randomly arranged and combined, and the average number of different proteins in all combinations was calculated according to the same screening conditions (Fc \geq 1.5 or Fc \leq 0.67, P<0.05). The average number of differential proteins produced by random grouping was significantly different from the number of differential proteins obtained by normal grouping screening, which indicated that the differential proteins were indeed generated by the differences in samples within the group, which was relatively reliable.

	Average numbers of	number of correctly	
Group	proteins with false	identified	Percentage
	random combinations	differential proteins	
EW1-EWO	8. 47	27	31. 37%
EM1-EWO	10. 35	51	20. 29%
EM2-EWO	9. 99	69	14. 48%
EM3-EWO	9. 69	86	11. 27%
EM4-EWO	8. 67	65	13. 33%
EM5-EWO	9. 64	88	10.95%
EM1-EW1	8. 96	14	64.00%
EM2-EM1	9. 87	14	70. 50%
ЕМЗ-ЕМ2	9. 71	9	107. 89%
EM4-EM3	8. 54	15	56. 93%
EM5-EM4	8. 13	37	21.97%
EWO-CWO	9. 66	54	17.89%
EW1-CW1	9. 07	17	53. 35%
EM1-CM1	8. 31	55	15. 11%
EM2-CM2	10. 16	25	40.64%
ЕМЗ-СМЗ	9. 24	58	15. 93%
EM4-CM4	9. 48	62	15. 29%
EM5-CM5	8. 53	55	15. 51%

附表 2 对照组 W1 和 W0 样品的差异蛋白。

Tab.S2 Differential proteins between week1 and week 0 samples in control group.

Uniprot ID	Protein Name	P-value	Fold Change
035887	Calumenin	0.0386	2. 52
Q60932	Voltage-dependent anion-selective channel protein 1	0.0382	1.82
P01660	Ig kappa chain V-III region PC 3741/TEPC 111	0. 0458	1.64
Q8K426	Resistin-like gamma	0.0119	1.59
P01898	H-2 class I histocompatibility antigen, Q10 alpha chain	0.0290	0.67
P23953	Carboxylesterase 1C	0.0333	0.61
Q60847	Collagen alpha-1(XII) chain	0.0437	0.56
Q07456	Protein AMBP	0.0068	0.51
088322	Nidogen-2	0.0063	0.51
Q9JJS0	Signal peptide, CUB and EGF-like domain-containing protein 2	0.0135	0.46
P09036	Serine protease inhibitor Kazal-type 1	0.0443	0.44

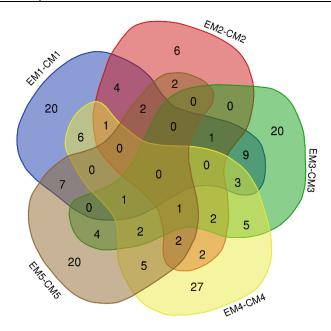
附表 3 实验组相邻时间点前后对照差异蛋白。

Fig. S3 Differential proteins between adjacent time points of experimental group.

C	II. i. a. d	Human	Donat a la Norma	D - 1	Fold
Group	Uniprot	Uniprot	Protein Name	P-value	Change
	P10287	P22223	Cadherin-3	0. 0245	2.74
	Q07797	Q08380	Galectin-3-binding protein	0.0179	2. 57
	P23780	P16278	Beta-galactosidase	0.0468	2.05
	Q8K1H9	Q9NY56	Odorant-binding protein 2a	0.0328	2.04
	Q9WVJ3	Q9Y646	Carboxypeptidase Q	0.0235	1.88
EM2	Q91X17	P07911	Uromodulin	0.0074	1.86
_	P55288	P55287	Cadherin-11	0.0395	1.80
EM1	Q03404	Q03403	Trefoil factor 2	0.0131	1.73
	Q91WR6	Q9NU53	Glycoprotein integral membrane protein 1	0.0126	1.63
	Q9ESY9	P13284	Gamma-interferon-inducible lysosomal thiol reductase	0.0112	1.58
	P06909	P08603	Complement factor H	0.0192	0.61
	Q8BND5	000391	Sulfhydryl oxidase 1	0.0176	0.55
	Q8K0E8	P02675	Fibrinogen beta chain	0.0329	0.24
	Q00993	P30530	Tyrosine-protein kinase receptor UFO	0. 0114	2.05
	Q62267	No	Cornifin-B	0.0153	1.89
	P70663	Q14515	SPARC-like protein 1	0.0128	1.79
EM3	P70699	P10253	Lysosomal alpha-glucosidase	0.0364	1.68
-	P03953	P00746	Complement factor D	0.0176	0.64
EM2	Q00898	P01009	Alpha-1-antitrypsin 1-5	0.0487	0.64
	Q9Z0L8	Q92820	Gamma-glutamyl hydrolase	0.0456	0.54
	Q60847	Q99715	Collagen alpha-1(XII) chain	0.0499	0.51
	Q9EP95	Q9BQ08	Resistin-like alpha	0.0201	0.26
EM4	P25119	P20333	Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 1B	0. 0491	3. 19
	Q03404	Q03403	Trefoil factor 2	0.0237	2.74

ЕМЗ	Q9DAU7	Q14508	WAP four-disulfide core domain protein 2	0. 0293	2.61
	Q9EQC7	095633	Follistatin-related protein 3	0.0460	2. 58
	Q07797	Q08380	Galectin-3-binding protein	0.0410	2. 57
	Q61581	Q16270	Insulin-like growth factor-binding protein 7	0.0404	2.50
	Q01339	P02749	Beta-2-glycoprotein 1	0.0411	2.45
	Q6SJQ5	Q6UXZ3	CMRF35-like molecule 3	0.0430	2. 28
	P15379	P16070	CD44 antigen	0. 0313	2. 18
	Q91WR8	P59796	Glutathione peroxidase 6	0.0096	1.99
	Q9Z0M9	095998	Interleukin-18-binding protein	0.0294	1.89
	Q5SSE9	Q86UQ4	ATP-binding cassette sub-family A member 13	0.0279	1.69
	P01132	P01133	Pro-epidermal growth factor	0.0125	1.69
	P01631	No	Ig kappa chain V-II region 26-10	0.0087	1.56
	P07724	P02768	Albumin	0.0193	0.57
	P01864	No	Ig gamma-2A chain C region secreted form	0.0121	3. 35
	Q9ET22	Q9UHL4	Dipeptidyl peptidase 2	0.0002	3. 31
	Q9Z0K8	095497	Pantetheinase	0.0160	2. 98
	P00688	P04746	Pancreatic alpha-amylase	0.0072	2. 76
	P13634	P00915	Carbonic anhydrase 1	0.0017	2. 51
	A2ARV4	P98164	Low-density lipoprotein receptor-related protein 2	0. 0248	2. 11
	P51910	P05090	Apolipoprotein D	0.0496	2.04
	Q9WUU7	Q9UBR2	Cathepsin Z	0.0121	1. 78
	P16675	P10619	Lysosomal protective protein	0.0190	1.77
	P07724	P02768	Albumin	0.0094	1.68
	Q06890	P10909	Clusterin	0. 0384	1.52
	Q61147	P00450	Ceruloplasmin	0.0491	1.52
	P01631	No	Ig kappa chain V-II region 26-10	0.0067	0.67
	P61110	P61109	Kidney androgen-regulated protein	0.0270	0.46
DME	Q61129	P05156	Complement factor I	0. 0213	0.44
EM5	P04441	P04233	H-2 class II histocompatibility antigen gamma chain	0. 0483	0.44
	Q01339	P02749	Beta-2-glycoprotein 1	0.0439	0.42
EM4	P42567	P42566	Epidermal growth factor receptor substrate 15	0.0482	0.41
	Q03404	Q03403	Trefoil factor 2	0. 0317	0.41
	Q91WR8	P59796	Glutathione peroxidase 6	0.0021	0.38
	Q61271	P36896	Activin receptor type-1B	0. 0275	0.35
	Q62395	Q07654	Trefoil factor 3	0.0402	0.34
	P29699	P02765	Alpha-2-HS-glycoprotein	0.0484	0.34
	Q08423	P04155	Trefoil factor 1	0. 0447	0.32
	P10287	P22223	Cadherin-3	0. 0126	0.31
	Q9EP95	Q9BQ08	Resistin-like alpha	0. 0479	0.30
	008997	000244	Copper transport protein ATOX1	0. 0378	0.28
	POCG49	POCG47	Polyubiquitin-B	0.0095	0.28
	088322	Q14112	Nidogen-2	0.0196	0.28
	Q7TMJ8	Q96FE7	Phosphoinositide-3-kinase-interacting protein 1	0.0360	0.26
	009051	Q16661	Guanylate cyclase activator 2B	0. 0252	0.23

P09036	P00995	Serine protease inhibitor Kazal-type 1	0.0200	0.19
Q62267	No	Cornifin-B	0.0500	0.19



附图 1 实验组和对照组不同时间点差异蛋白韦恩图。

Fig. S1 Venn diagram of differential proteins in different time points between experimental group and control group.

附表 4 两种对比方式开放式搜索得到的差异修饰具体信息。

* 在 unimod 数据库中未检索到的修饰类型;

EWO: EWO 组独有的修饰类型; EM5: EM5 组独有的修饰类型; CM5: CM5 组独有的修饰类型。

Tab. S4 Details of differential modifications in two comparisons by open search.

* Modification type not retrieved in UNIMOD database;

EWO: The unique modification type of EWO group; EM5: The unique modification types of EM5 group; CM5: The unique modification types of CM5 group.

Group	Modification Name	Modification Type	P-value	Fold Change
	Oxidation[P]	Post-translational	EWO	EWO
	Oxidation[i]	Tost translational	EWO	EWO
	4-ONE[H]	Chemical derivative	EM5	EM5
	AccQTag[AnyN-term]	Chemical derivative	EM5	EM5
	AEBS[K]	Artefact	EM5	EM5
	Cation_K[D]	Artefact	EM5	EM5
	Delta_H(2)C(3)[K]	Other	EM5	EM5
	Ethyl+Deamidated[N]	Chemical derivative	EM5	EM5
	Hep[T]	O-linked glycosylation	EM5	EM5
	NHS-LC-Biotin[AnyN-term]	Chemical derivative	EM5	EM5
	NO_SMX_SIMD[C]	Chemical derivative	EM5	EM5
	Arg->Ser[R]	AA substitution	EM5	EM5
	CHDH[D]	Post-translational	EM5	EM5
	Diisopropylphosphate[AnyN-term]	Chemical derivative	EM5	EM5
	glucosone[R]	Other	EM5	EM5
	Gly->His[G]	AA substitution	EM5	EM5
	Hex[K]	Other glycosylation	EM5	EM5
		Artefact	EM5	EM5
	ICPL_2H(4)[AnyN-term]	Artefact	EM5	EM5
EM5	LG-anhydrolactam[AnyN-term]	Post-translational	EM5	EM5
_	NDA[K]	Chemical derivative	EM5	EM5
EWO	Phe->Gly[F]	AA substitution	EM5	EM5
	Phospho[C]	Post-translational	EM5	EM5
	Phosphoadenosine[T]	Post-translational	EM5	EM5
	SMA[AnyN-term]	Chemical derivative	EM5	EM5
	BITC[AnyN-term]	Chemical derivative	EM5	EM5
	Bromo[F]	Post-translational	EM5	EM5
	Cytopiloyne+water[AnyN-term]	Chemical derivative	EM5	EM5
	DAET[S]	Chemical derivative	EM5	EM5
	Delta_Hg(1)[C]	Chemical derivative	EM5	EM5
	Didehydro[Y]	Post-translational	EM5	EM5
	Dimethylphosphothione[C]	Chemical derivative	EM5	EM5
	Glu->Tyr[E]	AA substitution	EM5	EM5
	Hex(2)[T]	O-linked glycosylation	EM5	EM5
	HexNAc(2)Sulf(1)[S]	O-linked glycosylation	EM5	EM5
	HNE+Delta_H(2)[K]	Chemical derivative	EM5	EM5
	Iminobiotin[AnyN-term]	Chemical derivative	EM5	EM5
	Iodoacetanilide_13C(6)[AnyN-term]	Artefact	EM5	EM5
	Nitro[F]	Artefact	EM5	EM5
	Oxidation[V]	Chemical derivative	EM5	EM5
	Oxidation+NEM[C]	Chemical derivative	EM5	EM5

PhosphoUridine[Y]	Post-translational	EM5	EM5
Thiophospho[T]	Other	EM5	EM5
Xle->Phe[I]	AA substitution	EM5	EM5
Xlink_SMCC[219][C]	Chemical derivative	EM5	EM5
Xlink_SMCC[237][C]	Chemical derivative	EM5	EM5
_			
NEIAA[C]	Artefact	28. 64	0. 0378
ICPL_13C(6)[AnyN-term]	Artefact	21.41	0. 0151
Xle->Trp[I]	AA substitution	14. 55	0.0002
Thiazolidine[W]	Chemical derivative	14. 17	0. 0194
SMA[K]	Chemical derivative	13. 45	0.0082
NEMsulfurWater[C]	Chemical derivative	13. 24	0.0000
Guanidiny1[K]	Chemical derivative	13. 08	0.0009
Phosphopropargy1[S]	Multiple	12.72	0. 0348
Thiophospho[S]	Other	12. 15	0.0007
phenylsulfonylethyl[C]	Chemical derivative	11.97	0.0013
Ub-Br2[C]	Chemical derivative	10.05	0. 0106
Asn->Trp[N]	AA substitution	9.40	0.0035
NEMsulfur[C]	Chemical derivative	8. 81	0.0002
Carboxyethyl[K]	Post-translational	7. 43	0.0086
Ethanedithiol[T]	Chemical derivative	7. 42	0. 0247
Met->Glu[M]	AA substitution	7. 11	0. 0250
DeStreak[C]	Chemical derivative	6. 62	0. 0200
Xlink_EGS[115][K]	Chemical derivative	6.39	0.0015
Xle->Tyr[L]	AA substitution	6. 26	0.0012
2-succiny1[C]	Chemical derivative	6.07	0.0070
Cys->SecNEM_2H(5)[C]	Chemical derivative	5. 80	0.0025
Phenylisocyanate_2H(5)[AnyN-term]	Chemical derivative	5. 18	0.0054
Asn->His[N]	AA substitution	5. 13	0. 0316
SulfurDioxide[C]	Post-translational	4.64	0.0410
Piperidine[AnyN-term]	Chemical derivative	4. 58	0. 0379
Tris[N]	Artefact	4. 47	0.0046
Delta_H(-4)0(2)[W]	Chemical derivative	4. 42	0. 0341
Asn->Cys[N]	AA substitution	4. 35	0. 0222
Carboxymethyl[AnyN-term]	Artefact	4. 13	0. 0371
Xle->Tyr[I]	AA substitution	4. 07	0.0054
Propionamide[C]	Artefact	3. 97	0.0065
Xle->Cys[I]	AA substitution	3.88	0.0410
Carboxymethy1[K]	Artefact	3. 72	0.0001
<pre>Isopropylphospho[T]</pre>	Chemical derivative	3. 72	0.0039
Cation_Ni[II][D]	Artefact	3.63	0. 0468
Trp->Kynurenin[W]	Chemical derivative	3.56	0. 0113
2-monomethylsuccinyl[C]	Chemical derivative	3. 55	0.0012
PET[T]	Chemical derivative	3.46	0. 0499

	Cysteiny1[C]	Multiple	3. 44	0. 0059
	Nmethylmaleimide+water[C]	Chemical derivative	3. 43	0. 0001
	MDCC[C]	Chemical derivative	3.40	0.0094
	MercaptoEthanol[T]	Chemical derivative	3. 34	0. 0196
	Acetyl[AnyN-term]	Multiple	3. 28	0.0016
	Formylasparagine[H]	Chemical derivative	3. 26	0.0100
	Glucurony1[T]	O-linked glycosylation	3. 10	0. 0481
	O-Methylphosphate[S]	Chemical derivative	2. 87	0. 0318
	Trioxidation[C]	Chemical derivative	2.86	0.0036
	Propionamide[AnyN-term]	Chemical derivative	2.85	0. 0399
	Asn->Met[N]	AA substitution	2.81	0. 0195
	Carbamyl[AnyN-term]	Multiple	2.75	0.0008
	Cation_Ni[II][E]	Artefact	2.65	0. 0437
	Cation_Fe[II][E]	Artefact	2.64	0. 0114
	Trp->0xolactone[W]	Chemical derivative	2.49	0.0071
	Arg[AnyN-term]	Other	2.44	0. 0268
	dHex[N]	N-linked glycosylation	2.32	0.0048
	Amidine[AnyN-term]	Chemical derivative	2. 24	0. 0444
	Carboxy[W]	Chemical derivative	2. 14	0. 0283
	Nmethylmaleimide[C]	Chemical derivative	2.06	0.0037
	Dethiomethyl[M]	Artefact	1.96	0. 0295
	Unknown_210[AnyN-term]	Artefact	1.84	0.0000
	Gly->Pro[G]	AA substitution	1.76	0. 0143
	Formyl[T](Thr->Glu[T])	Artefact	1.68	0.0161
	Xle->Gln[I]	AA substitution	1.55	0. 0318
	CarbamidomethylDTT[C]	Artefact	0.45	0.0008
	Pyro-carbamidomethyl[AnyN-termC]	Artefact	0.39	0.0011
	Thr->Ala[T]	AA substitution	0.39	0.0087
	Deoxy[S](Ser->Ala[S])	Chemical derivative	0.36	0.0006
	Gln->pyro-Glu[AnyN-termQ]	Artefact	0.34	0.0000
	Arg->Trp[R]	AA substitution	CM5	CM5
	His->Ser[H]	AA substitution	CM5	CM5
	HexNAc(2)[N]	N-linked glycosylation	CM5	CM5
	HN2_mustard[C]	Post-translational	CM5	CM5
	Oxidation[P]	Post-translational	CM5	CM5
EM5	Pro->His[P]	AA substitution	CM5	CM5
-	Val->Glu[V]	AA substitution	CM5	CM5
CM5	Xle->Val[I]	AA substitution	CM5	CM5
	Delta_H(2)C(3)[K]	Other	EM5	EM5
	DeStreak[C]	Chemical derivative	EM5	EM5
	Dihydroxyimidazolidine[R]	Multiple	EM5	EM5
	Guanidiny1[K]	Chemical derivative	EM5	EM5

phenylsulfonylethyl[C]	Chemical derivative	EM5	EM5
Cation_Cu[I][E]	Artefact	EM5	EM5
glucosone[R]	Other	EM5	EM5
Hex[K]	Other glycosylation	EM5	EM5
HexNAc (1) dHex (1) [T]	O-linked glycosylation	EM5	EM5
ICDID[C]	Artefact	EM5	EM5
ICPL_2H(4)[AnyN-term]	Artefact	EM5	EM5
LG-anhydrolactam[AnyN-term]	Post-translational	EM5	EM5
mTRAQ[AnyN-term]	Artefact	EM5	EM5
NDA[K]	Chemical derivative	EM5	EM5
Phe->Gly[F]	AA substitution	EM5	EM5
Quinone[W]	Post-translational	EM5	EM5
Quinone[Y]	Post-translational	EM5	EM5
SMA[K]	Chemical derivative	EM5	EM5
Thiazolidine[F]	Chemical derivative	EM5	EM5
2-hydroxyisobutyrylation[K]	Post-translational	EM5	EM5
BITC[K]	Chemical derivative	EM5	EM5
Bromo[F]	Post-translational	EM5	EM5
Cytopiloyne+water[AnyN-term]	Chemical derivative	EM5	EM5
DAET[S]	Chemical derivative	EM5	EM5
Delta_Hg(1)[C]	Chemical derivative	EM5	EM5
HexNAc(2)Sulf(1)[S]	O-linked glycosylation	EM5	EM5
HNE+Delta_H(2)[K]	Chemical derivative	EM5	EM5
Malony1[C]	Chemical derivative	EM5	EM5
MTSL[C]	Chemical derivative	EM5	EM5
Oxidation+NEM[C]	Chemical derivative	EM5	EM5
Phe->Thr[F]	AA substitution	EM5	EM5
PhosphoUridine[Y]	Post-translational	EM5	EM5
Ser->Trp[S]	AA substitution	EM5	EM5
SulfanilicAcid_13C(6)[E]	Chemical derivative	EM5	EM5
Xle->Phe[I]	AA substitution	EM5	EM5
Xlink_SMCC[219][C]	Chemical derivative	EM5	EM5
Xlink_SMCC[237][C]	Chemical derivative	EM5	EM5
Thiophospho[S]	Other	66. 16	0.0010
NHS-LC-Biotin[AnyN-term]	Chemical derivative	58. 75	0. 0142
Ub-Br2[C]	Chemical derivative	19. 24	0. 0155
4-ONE[H]	Chemical derivative	17. 34	0. 0251
Lys->Pro[K]	AA substitution	12. 42	0. 0436
Xle->Thr[I]	AA substitution	12. 32	0. 0436
Acetyl[AnyN-term]	Multiple	11.08	0.0007
Oxidation[E]	Chemical derivative	10.95	0.0314
methylsulfonylethyl[C]	Chemical derivative	10.75	0. 0233
O-Methylphosphate[S]	Chemical derivative	9.42	0.0011

SulfurDioxide[C]	Post-translational	8.68	0. 0452
Phosphoadenosine[T]	Post-translational	8. 63	0. 0271
Carbamyl[AnyN-term]	Multiple	8. 04	0.0003
Gly->His[G]	AA substitution	7. 96	0.0316
Asn->Thr[N]	AA substitution	7. 95	0.0069
Asn->Cys[N]	AA substitution	7. 37	0. 0155
Isopropylphospho[T]	Chemical derivative	7. 15	0.0018
AccQTag[AnyN-term]	Chemical derivative	7. 01	0.0018
Cys->SecNEM 2H(5)[C]	AA substitution	6. 97	0.0025
Carboxymethyl[K]	Chemical derivative	6. 82	0.0000
NEMsulfur[C]	Chemical derivative	6. 67	0.0012
Ethyl+Deamidated[Q]	Chemical derivative	6. 58	0. 0313
Crotonaldehyde[C]	Other	6. 17	0.0019
Hydroxymethy1[N]	Post-translational	5. 83	0, 0148
Gly->Pro[G]	AA substitution	5. 59	0.0005
Acetyl_2H(3)[AnyN-term]	Artefact	5. 48	0, 0284
Carboxyethy1[K]	Post-translational	5. 45	0. 0249
Oxidation[Y]	Post-translational	5. 36	0. 0477
Cyano[C]	Post-translational	5. 33	0.0035
Piperidine[AnyN-term]	Chemical derivative	5. 32	0. 0481
Cation_Ni[II][D]	Artefact	5. 27	0. 0354
Nmethylmaleimide+water[C]	Chemical derivative	5. 25	0.0000
MercaptoEthanol[T]	Chemical derivative	5. 20	0.0103
Carbonyl[I]	Chemical derivative	4. 87	0.0075
Val->Trp[V]	AA substitution	4. 68	0.0061
Xle->Trp[I]	AA substitution	4. 58	0.0032
Propionyl[AnyN-term]	Artefact	4. 14	0.0040
Amidine[AnyN-term]	Chemical derivative	4. 11	0.0176
DNCB_hapten[C]	Chemical derivative	4.01	0.0002
Phenylisocyanate_2H(5)[AnyN-term]	Chemical derivative	3. 65	0. 0135
dHex[N]	N-linked glycosylation	3. 51	0.0000
C+12[AnyN-term]	*	3. 48	0.0092
GIST-Quat_2H(3)[AnyN-term]	Artefact	3. 47	0.0118
Asn->Trp[N]	AA substitution	3. 46	0.0347
Trioxidation[C]	Chemical derivative	3. 42	0.0058
Dioxidation[M]	Post-translational	3. 20	0.0198
Unknown_210[AnyN-term]	Artefact	3. 18	0.0000
MG-H1[R](Delta_H(2)C(3)O(1)[R])	Other	3. 15	0.0011
Tris[N]	Artefact	3.08	0. 0275
Asn->Met[N]	AA substitution	3. 05	0. 0452
NEMsulfurWater[C]	Chemical derivative	3.05	0.0007
Carboxymethy1DTT[C]	Artefact	3. 03	0.0006
Cation_Fe[II][D]	Artefact	3.02	0.0075
Carboxy[W]	Chemical derivative	3.01	0.0245

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Gly->Glu[G]	AA substitution	2.87	0. 0142
Arg[AnyN-term]	Other	2.75	0.0165
Nmethylmaleimide[C]	Chemical derivative	2.74	0.0020
Oxidation[H]	Artefact	2.65	0.0134
Cation_K[D]	Artefact	2.50	0. 0354
Cation_Fe[II][E]	Artefact	2. 36	0. 0403
Formylasparagine[H]	Chemical derivative	2. 35	0. 0472
Xle->Gln[I]	AA substitution	2.35	0.0084
Delta_H(2)C(2)[AnyN-term]	Other	2. 34	0. 0309
Cysteiny1[C]	Multiple	2.30	0. 0237
Biotin_Thermo-88317[Y]	Chemical derivative	1.96	0. 0178
Formyl[AnyN-term]	Artefact	1.77	0. 0105
Xlink_EGS[115][K]	Chemical derivative	1.76	0. 0190
Oxidation[W]	Artefact	1.73	0. 0164
Cys->Dha[C]	AA substitution	1.65	0.0066
Gln->pyro-Glu[AnyN-termQ]	AA substitution	0.34	0. 0401
dichlorination[Y]	Artefact	0. 29	0. 0223
azole[C]	Post-translational	0.12	0.0037